

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction."—JOHNSON.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
I HAVE this moment heard of an opportunity of sending to England; and in consequence, hasten to forward you my Journal in Spain, with all its imperfections on its head.

Whether the former part has ever reached you, is a matter of very great uncertainty, but of very little importance. If you think either of them will contribute to the amusement of your readers, you are at liberty to insert them.

I am, very faithfully,  
August 11, 1809. Your's.

July 29, *Castello Branco.*

Castello Branco is a large town, commanded by a strong castle, boasts a bishop's palace, with several other buildings of considerable magnitude and splendour; and may probably contain, in less turbulent times, from fifteen to twenty thousand souls. Sir Arthur Wellesley arrived here this day; and in the evening reviewed the advanced division of the army, consisting of the following regiments: viz. 1st German light dragoons; detachment of royal artillery; 24th, 31st, 45th, 87th, and 88th infantry; with five companies of the 60th riflemen. From Castello Branco, we proceeded on the 1st of July, about three leagues to the village of Ladoeiro; most of it through a very barren country, though the immediate vicinity of the town abounded with corn. Ladoeiro itself is a very poor place, and was in a great measure deserted by its inhabitants: from thence we marched on the following day to Zebriera, which is also a very insignificant village: all these towns bore melancholy testimony that the French had been there. On the 3d, we passed through Salvaterra, a very tolerable town; and, fording the river Elge (it not being more than three feet deep), quitted the province of Estremadura in Portugal, and entered the dominions of Joseph I. or rather the province of Estremadura in the kingdom of Spain: the boundary on

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each side is defended by a large Moorish castle; that of Portugal is chiefly a ruin; the other, from the distant view I had of it, appeared to be in tolerable repair. We passed the Spanish town of Santa la Mayon, and halted in a wood about a league beyond it; here we rested on the following day, when I took the opportunity of visiting the town, which however gave no recompence for my trouble; but it afforded considerable supplies to the army, which was now daily augmenting.

On the 5th, we again advanced, and halted a little short of Mor Alleaga, a distance of sixteen miles. Mor Alleaga is a very neat little town; and its inhabitants and houses formed such a contrast to those of Portugal, in point of cleanliness and comfort, that we heartily rejoiced in the change; the face of the country had also greatly improved from the moment we crossed the Elge; here grass was abundant, though no where to be found in Portugal; and instead of the black, sour, and dirty bread, to which we had been accustomed, we were now treated with the whitest and best I ever ate.

It stands on the banks of the river de Gata, over which there is a bridge with fourteen arches; it has been a regularly fortified town, and the gateways still remain; but the walls are in ruin, and the ditches filled up. At a distance to the southward, was a hill covered with snow. On the 6th, we proceeded to Coria; this is a walled, handsome, and populous town; is situated upon the river Alegon, and contains a magnificent cathedral, with many other large and ornamental buildings, both public and private. The French had not been here; it consequently bore an appearance of comfort and plenty, which we had been unaccustomed to witness; the shops were also numerous and good; some of them were filled with commodities of English manufacture; whilst, from others, we obtained a wine of very agreeable flavour. Here it is curious to see storks flying

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flying about the town, and lodging upon the churches and houses, with as little timidity, and as unmolested, as pigeons do with us. The inhabitants have, I believe, some superstitious ideas respecting them, and consequently hold them sacred.

On the 7th, we halted and huttet in a wood about four leagues from Coria, and on the banks of the beautiful Alagon; which, on the 8th, we forded; and having proceeded about two miles, again crossed the same river, by a handsome bridge, and passed under the walls of Galister, a moderately-sized town, and completely surrounded by a very broad and lofty wall; which, added to the elevated situation of the town itself, effectually secures it from the incursions of freebooters, or indeed of any other enemy unprovided with cannon: from hence, we prosecuted our march for about twelve miles, and then entered the town or city of Plasencia, the capital of Estremadura; the inhabitants welcomed our entrance, by waving their handkerchiefs, loud buzzas, and other demonstrations of joy. Plasencia is a large, but not a handsome, town, has old Moorish walls, and is situated on the river Xerto, over which it has two bridges; some of the houses are extremely large, though I think none particularly handsome. In one private mansion, we had accommodation (that is to say room, for the furniture and inhabitants were gone) for two thousand men, besides stabling for most of our horses. In this neighbourhood, most of the mountains are tipped with snow, which is brought to the town in considerable quantities, for the purpose of cooling creams, lemonade, &c. Plasencia is also famous for its manufacture of chocolate; and has besides a number of respectable shops, though their tenants were at first afraid of opening them to us; their recent visitors, the French, not being accustomed to trouble themselves with accounts. A most seasonable supply of shoes was also procured here for the soldiers; many of whom had been totally bare-footed and woefully foot-sore for several preceding days. Comforts of other kinds might also have been obtained, both for officers and men, but for the selfish and impolitic conduct of our commander in chief, or somebody acting under his authority. With bread and meat we were decently, though not abundantly, supplied. Wine also, of a superior kind, was to be had; but when we went with money in our

hands, and entreated permission to purchase it, we were repulsed by a sentry at the threshold, and the following advertisement on the door: "Wine stores for head-quarters only." Can they wonder, that men deprived of comforts within their grasp, exhausted, and tantalised, should resort to theft? Those who do wonder at it, know but little of human nature; at least but little of the hardships attending a campaign. No instance of plunder, however, I believe, occurred in the case alluded to; and I did afterwards hear, that this cruel and selfish embargo was taken off; but this was not during my stay in the town, or its vicinity.

On the 9th, we left Plasencia, and huttet in a valley about three miles off; this situation was both beautiful and beneficial, a delightful stream of crystal water in our front, and in our rear, the snow-clad mountains I have before spoken of. On the evening of the 10th, we received an unexpected route; and, returning through Plasencia, marched two leagues to Malpartida, a village containing about four hundred inhabitants, and nearly the same number of miserable hovels; a good church, containing, amongst other figures, one of our Saviour supported in the Virgin's arms, and decorated with a laced cocked hat, and a full-dress velvet suit. In the centre of the church was an open sepulchre, with human bones exposed to view; this I particularly mention, because I remember the Annual Reviewer, in his Criticism upon M. Fischer's "Picture of Madrid," doubts the veracity of that author, for asserting a similar fact: the bones I saw, continued to be exposed during the three days which I remained in the village. Here the French had pillaged to excess, and the consequent misery of the inhabitants may be conceived, but cannot be described. I know nothing of philosophy; but, in spite of my partiality to the army, and zeal in the service, common sense, and unavoidable observation, will sometimes obtrude reflections by no means favourable to war or its promoters; and when I have heard the people of this country, and of Portugal, censured, or, in our more uncere-monious language, "damned," for not furnishing all the supplies we require, I have caught myself asking the question, What is it to the cottager or the farmer, what to the half-starved inhabitant, by whom his misery is occasioned? Whether by friend or foe, his crops and his cattle



cattle are alike consumed.—“Where’er we move in anger, desolation tracts our progress; where’er we pause in amity, affliction mourns our friendship.” The seat of war is unavoidably the seat of woe. And though the English, in general, pay honestly for what they are obliged to take, what recompence is this to a man who is obliged to abandon the place he has cultivated, and the necessities of life, which not even money can procure. In the present case, however, we must derive what comfort we can from the reflection, that, compared to the French, we constitute the lesser evil, and that our cause, under Heaven, is just. In that cause, I think, we shall for the present succeed; but whether the Spaniards will retain what we may aid them to acquire, whether in fact they are that loyal, brave, virtuous, and chivalrous people, which they are generally accounted, I do most seriously doubt. More of this, however, will be seen and said hereafter; when, should I have cause to alter my opinion, I shall readily and gladly do it.

On the 15th, we quitted Malpartida; and near to Taragona huted on the banks of a brook, being a branch of the Colrones river, over which we were busied on this, and the following day, in constructing bridges: these bridges were crossed on the evening of the 17th, and on the 18th we proceeded four leagues through a very extensive and beautiful wood, and, passing the small town of Majadas, huted at night. On the 19th and 20th, we marched through Tullayello, and Relva, neither of them places of any consideration. On the 21st, we passed the town of Oropesa, and halted in a village about two miles beyond it. Here we found ourselves in the neighbourhood of the enemy; some hundreds of their cavalry having quitted the town but a few hours before we came into it; and, as I conclude, in consequence of our approach. This village, whose name I know not, offered nothing worth writing about, except that my landlord, one of its principal inhabitants, condescended to rob me. But the town of Oropesa, though now nearly deserted, appears to have been a place of considerable note, and certainly contains many spacious, and handsome edifices, both public and private. On the 24th, we were treated with a sight of the Spanish army, who marched through the village, headed by Cuesta, and a respectable-looking priest; they comprised a very large force, both

of cavalry and infantry, and were dressed in every colour the rainbow itself can boast:

Blue jackets and green,  
Yellow jackets and grey,  
Mingle, mingle, mingle,  
Mingle as they may,

forming, en masse, a most irregular set, not to be compared, even in appearance, to our rawest volunteers; but amounting, it was said, to between forty and fifty thousand men: they moved on to take a position in our front; it being their general’s desire, that the Spaniards should stand foremost in the Spanish cause.

—*Risum teneatis!!!*

In the evening, we had a parade of the British army, for the inspection of the Spanish commander, who came to the ground in his carriage, accompanied by a beautiful girl, whom I understood to be his daughter, and attended by his fac-totum Donabre.—By the bye, Lavater would never have confided in this said Mr. D. and for my own part, though not apt to judge from appearances, I could not look in his face without thinking of the caution in Richard the Third:

“Jockey of Norfolk, be not too bold,  
“For Dickon thy master is bought and sold.”

As for his excellentissimo, the general, he has much more the appearance of a parish beadle, or a twopenny-postman, than of a military commander.

On the 22d, we passed through a deserted village, and soon afterwards heard a report of musketry, occasioned by some skirmishing between the Spaniards and French; the former were kept at bay till we came up, when the British army passed their columns, and drew up for action: the Spaniards contenting themselves by greeting us with loud huzzas, and preparing to be quiet spectators of the conflict. We, however, were not the people whom the enemy was desirous to encounter; they accordingly retreated, little loss having been sustained either by them or the Spaniards. Here, however, other circumstances occurred, which could not but strengthen the unfavourable opinion I had already formed of our magnanimous allies. They were opposed, it seems, by but a small body of cavalry, whom they were repeatedly urged to charge, and could easily have overpowered; but no persuasions could urge them to the attempt. This is loyalty, this is patriotism, this is courage!!!

We afterwards proceeded near to the



the town of Talavera, and hutted in a wood a little to its left. Here our most honourable confederates amused themselves, by dragging through the streets the body of a Frenchman, whom they had accidentally killed in the preceding skirmish:—this, I suppose, is chivalry!

The town of Talavera I did not enter; but it has an external appearance of grandeur, far surpassing any other place I have seen in Spain: part of it is, I fear, ere this, in ashes; as, when the French retired from it this afternoon, immense conflagrations were seen in the suburbs leading to Madrid.

23d. The King of France, with twenty thousand men,

Marched out to fight, and then, marched back again:

So did Sir Arthur Wellesley. The French, it was known, had taken up a position on the opposite side of a small fordable river, which, about four miles from Talavera, intersects the road leading to Madrid: against this position, our army advanced; nothing doubting but that an action would immediately take place, and fully anticipating a glorious result.—Having taken it for granted that the position, and strength of the enemy, had been accurately ascertained: after waiting, however, for an hour or more, in a wood near to the before-mentioned brook, our column was suddenly countermanded, and the advanced division retreated about two miles to the neighbourhood of a ruined convent; whilst the main body of our army returned to Talavera. For this movement, so tantalising to the spirit and expectations of our army, various reasons have been surmised; and, amongst others, the following:—1. That Sir Arthur Wellesley, or the persons appointed by him, had not sufficiently reconnoitred the enemy's position. 2. That the said enemy proved to be in greater force than was expected: and, 3dly, that Cuesta, and his army, were not ready to attack.

That something like a reconnoitre had taken place, the following anecdote will testify, as it will also shew the estimation in which the Spaniards are held by the French:—An English officer of engineers, whilst employed upon his duty, was observed by a Frenchman, who immediately applied his hand to his hat, and made a respectful bow: two Spanish officers just afterwards came in sight, when the same hand was instantaneously and contemptuously applied to his most ignoble part. The validity of the second reason, time

will shew; and if we wait till the third objection is removed, we may wait (in my opinion) till time shall be no more.

24th. The mountain that was in labour, has at length brought forth its mouse. Our leaders this day summoned fresh resolution, and again advanced: but the bird was flown. Victor knew our force better than we did his; and consequently amused us with a vast parade of troops, and made good a retreat in the night. As Sterne says, "they certainly manage these things better in France." Well, we now dashed through the river, and ascended the terrible height which was to have hurled destruction on us all; but the truth is, we ought to have attacked them on the preceding day, on each flank, as well as in front; and had we done so, there can be little doubt but we should have taken, or destroyed, at least two-thirds of Victor's fifteen or eighteen thousand men; and this with very inconsiderable loss to ourselves.

On this small eminence, the French had built, and left entire, a beautiful town of temporary huts, the completest of the kind I ever beheld; and, amongst other buildings, a neat and commodious theatre. We continued our route, and a little beyond the village of Casselagos, found the bodies of two Spanish peasants, who had not long been dead: one of them was shot through the heart; the other had been burnt to death, and lay with his arms lifted up, his fists clenched, and his face distorted in all the expressions of horror, which the poor wretch, in the agonies of such a death, must necessarily have exhibited. On this day, a French captain of cavalry, and three or four private men, were taken prisoners by our light dragoons; about a league beyond Casselagos, we went a little out of our direct road, and forded a river for the convenience of a sheltering wood, where we constructed our abodes, and where I learnt that the two Spaniards had been killed by the French, in the manner I have described, in consequence of having been met with arms in their hands. In this situation we continued two days, suffering greatly from tempestuous weather, and want of every species of food; for, to the credit of our illustrious commander, and his commissaries, they religiously obey that portion of Scripture which enjoins them to "take no thought for the morrow;" and in truth, it would be sound policy in us all, to comfort ourselves with the doctrine that "sufficient



to the day is the evil thereof:" for we have nothing to eat to-day, and if we think of to-morrow, we have only to anticipate a similar privation. Since, however, they seem so well versed in Scripture, I wish they would recollect our Lord's petition, and "give us day by day our daily bread."

24th and 25th. We remained these two days in a state of inactivity, our main body at Talavera, and the advance, under General M'Kenzie, about twelve miles off, and at the position I have just described. Whether this was in consequence of Sir Arthur's threat to Cuesta, I do not know; but certain it is, that we got no provisions, and we remained in *statu quo*. Cuesta, however, flushed with the idea that the French were retreating before him, treated our puny force with contempt, and resolutely advanced to exterminate "those bold invaders of his country's peace."

Ah! luckless brag, and bootless boast!!! A few shot from the advanced guard of the French, threw his legions into confusion, and "scattered wild dismay." Our five thousand, under General M'Kenzie, got immediately under arms, and returned to the town of Casaselagos, where we took up a position, and covered the retreat of our forty thousand magnanimous allies! who, I verily believe, had never been opposed by a thousand men, and whose main body, it is certain, never felt or saw a shot.

It appeared, however, pretty certain, that the force of the enemy had been more than doubled by reinforcements from Toledo and Madrid. This sufficiently accounts for Victor's retreat; but it also shews, in fresher and more glaring colours, our unaccountable and irretrievable mismanagement, in not having attacked on the 23d.

We this night occupied some comfortable huts which had been erected by the French, but were under arms at two o'clock in the morning, and continued so till seven, when all appeared quiet, and our parades were dismissed; scarcely however, were our firelocks piled, ere notice was given that the enemy approached. Gen. M'Kenzie ordered us to advance, and we were on our march, when an order for a retreat arrived. We accordingly fell back upon our main body, which was by this time in motion, and the whole took up a position about a mile and a half in front of the ford; from this, however, we again retired, before the enemy had approached near enough

to attack us; we re-crossed the river, and were halted and formed upon our old and injudicious ground, in front of the ruined convent; whilst Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the body of the army, returned to Talavera. Here we were speedily and vigorously attacked by an almost unseen foe; for the enemy abounded in riflemen, whilst we, in that species of force, were extremely defective.

We were, in consequence, obliged to retreat, which we did in good order, though not without considerable loss. How a man of our commander's experience could place a body of men in a wood exposed to riflemen, without riflemen to protect and resist, is a problem in military science, which it requires a clearer head than mine to solve.

Independently of this, the advance was nearly being entirely cut off; for Sir Arthur, not dreaming that the French would cross the ford, or rather, I suppose, dreaming of something else, had not only taken all the army to Talavera, but their parades were absolutely dismissed; so that, when the enemy began to land between them and us, as well as to assail us in front and flank, there was but just time to assemble and advance them, and thereby prevent our utter extermination.

To account for these things, in a man of Sir Arthur's reputation, is impossible. Some have asked, Who lost Mark Anthony the world?—A female, (once, I believe, the mistress of Soult, and captured at Oporto), accompanies the head-quarter establishment. She has not a handsome face, but a good figure, and sits astride on horseback as knowingly and as neatly as Mister Buckle himself.—But to return: we continued retreating and fighting till we came upon the remainder of our army, in the plains opposite to the town of Talavera; this was about nine at night, by which time we were greatly fatigued, and were consequently marched to the rear, where we formed a second line to our fresher troops; the enemy pushing on all this time with astonishing celerity, and keeping up a tremendous and destructive fire from their numerous artillery. About ten, they made a most daring attack upon the left of our line, but were nobly repulsed by the 3d and 29th regiments. After this, there was not much done till day-light on the morning of the 28th, when the artillery, from each army, opened with a rapid and destructive fire. The French again made an attempt upon our left, and were again repulsed. At length, the action became general



general, but to describe it is impossible: we charged and were repulsed, and charged again; suffice it to say, that at night the French began to retreat, and the victory was consequently ours—

“But what brave and loyal heroes  
Saw the sun of morning bright!  
Ah, condemn'd by cruel fortune,  
Ne'er to see the star of night!”

It was, indeed,

“A battle hardly, bravely fought,  
A victory for which the conquerors mourn'd,  
So many fell.”—

The French are said to have had five and forty thousand men in this action, with King Joseph in person. Victor, however, had the command, and was seconded by Sebastiani. Our loss is estimated, and that pretty accurately, at five thousand men, in killed and wounded; that of the French, by their own confession, exceeds double the number.

In our army, and with our brigade, we lost the gallant General M'Kenzie, and a very large proportion of officers; the plains were covered with the wounded and dead; whilst, horrible to relate, the stubble caught fire, and many disabled wretches were burnt to death! Of this action, the Spaniards were quiet spectators. On the following morning, the French army having entirely disappeared, we applied ourselves to searching out, and carrying off, the wounded. But such scenes as the field and town presented on this, and the two succeeding days, exceeds human credibility; as much as it overpowered the most unfeeling amongst us. The God of mercy grant “I ne'er may look upon the like again.”

If it was urged against the medical board, during Sir John Moore's campaign in this country, that many perished for want of surgical assistance, what shall be said now, when hundreds of brave and loyal fellows are daily dying from the same defect? This ought surely to be a subject of solemn investigation. Evidence to the fact cannot be wanting, it is notorious to every officer in this army; and no man in any department can have the hardihood to deny it.

The enemy plundered such of our officers as they laid hold of, of their watches, epaulets, and money; but in other respects, they observed the dictates of humanity: to some they administered wine, to others water, and placed others out of the battle's heat. To one friend of mine they offered a service, which I believe few of us, in any situation, however miser-

able, would willingly accept. Seeing him severely wounded, and covered with blood, they asked him, If they should terminate his sufferings? This favour he declined, and is now doing well. My poor friend F—, indeed complained, that to him they behaved otherwise, having kicked and pushed him in an unfeeling manner; yet he spoke not of them with rancour: but having lingered for two days, he died the death of a Hero, with the resignation of a Christian—

“Peace to his honest spirit!”

I am loth to dwell upon, yet unwilling to quit, the theme; and it surely might be useful to us all to enquire,

“When his last words, ere nature sunk to rest,  
A meek submission to his God express'd;  
When his last look, ere thought and feeling fled,  
A mingled gleam of hope and triumph shed;  
What to his soul its glad assurance gave,  
It's hope in death, it's triumph o'er the grave?”

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG the favour of you to insert the following statement in your long-established and well-conducted Repository.

In page 391, of a book lately published by me, I had occasion to introduce a passage, which I had read in the Evening Mail, of June 17, 1808, which appeared, also, in another London paper, without any material variation; and which, so far as my information extended, had been neither contradicted nor qualified in any of our newspapers. But, previously to making any remarks upon the contents of the above-mentioned passage, I said, in express terms, that I did not “venture to answer for the accuracy of a newspaper representation;” and of course I was prepared to avail myself of such credible testimony, as might enable me to correct any mistake committed by the reporter. Since the publication of my book, I have had the satisfaction to be told by a member of parliament, that the two boys capitally convicted at Chester, did not suffer judgment, but were transported for life; that this mitigation of their sentence was mentioned in the House of Commons by Mr. Justice Barton, who tried them, and that he meant to apply the words, “production of iniquity” not to the collective provisions of the new statute, as it passed finally,



finally, but to whipping, imprisonment, and transportation for seven years; which, at the discretion of a judge, are the penalties for common larceny; and which, after the mere repeal of so much of the statute of Elizabeth, as takes away the benefit of clergy for the offence of privately stealing from the person, would in future have been the punishment for that offence. In justice to a gentleman who fills a very high situation, and whose expressions in the course of a very important debate, were involuntarily misrepresented by the reporter.

Your's, &c.

PHILOPATRIS VARVICENSIS.

Sept. 12, 1809.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

TRIVIAL as the subject may be deemed, some alteration to garden walls may not be altogether useless to horticulture. I do not purpose to consider the aspect of walls; though a southern is, for obvious reasons, usually preferred; and, perhaps, running in the form of a crescent, with projections at the extremities, is better calculated to preserve warmth, and prevent the quick transition of cold, than any other direction, except a circle.

Walls, in whatever direction they may be constructed, are usually coped with stone or tile, projecting about two inches on one side. The other side of the wall, is rarely carried to the summit in a direct line, but gradually drawn in, and narrowed for the space of four or five bricks, near the top, so that the projection of the coping would be useless; and they are hence exposed to rain and all vicissitudes of weather; and the moisture, extending to the other surface of the wall, pervades the whole of the upper strata of bricks. Even with the aid of coping, the rain insinuates itself between the joinings, and injures the wall with equal certainty, though with less rapidity. These copings, with the advantage of projecting over the surface of the walls, are merely flat bodies; and without the addition of grooves, the rain that falls on the coping, runs under it, and dribbles upon the wall, and fruit-trees, which tends to injure both.

On building a garden wall, some years ago, I had it coped with the composition of sand, &c. resembling stone; and now much in vogue for fronting dwelling houses, and various superb edifices. It is formed in moulds, of sufficient magni-

tude for coping walls, with a groove on each side, that projects over the wall, to take off the drippings of rain, and prevent them from falling upon the wall and fruit-trees. It remains so firm, as to preclude any suspicion of decay in its texture.

This experience, and the injuries my former walls had sustained from the insinuation of moisture between the joints of the coping stones and tiles, induced me to substitute this composition; but the demand for it having been very considerable, I could not procure the casts heretofore made of it, which led to try its application in another form. My bricklayer, an intelligent man, invented a method of applying it in an easy manner, the whole length of the wall, without the intervention of a single joint, or fissure, and furnished at the same time with double grooves.

To effect this, two boards, each about three yards in length, are placed parallel on each surface of the wall, and rise as much above it, as the thickness of the coping to be applied. On the internal surface of each, a projective is raised of the size of the intended groove. These boards are secured closely, embracing the wall by a frame, with screws to keep the boards steady, to receive the composition when duly tempered with water; which is then poured upon the wall, and spreads to the boards on each side; and when this composition hardens, which it soon does, the boards and frame which confine it, are removed further on the wall, to receive a fresh accession of the composition; and so on, till the whole wall is covered with an undivided coping, from one extremity to the other, with a uniform continuation of the grooves, under the projections of each side of the wall. This kind of coping exhibits a beautiful finish, with half the expense of stone; and as far as my experience extends, is not less durable; and I presume to think, that I am the first person that ever applied this useful composition to the purpose described.

Your's, &c.

A.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR

FOR the honour of modern literature, and for the credit of modern exertions of genius, I feel it proper to correct a vulgar error, so gross, that it is disgraceful to the human intellect that the exposure of it should require the formality of discussion.

There is no observation so common among



among would-be-critics, and superficial talkers, as that "we have no Homers, Virgils, and Miltons, now-a-days." And again, say they, "Modern books are such trash, that genius seems to be banished from the country. Where are the Shakespeares, Drydens, and Popes, of former times?"

Such are the conceits of unthinking flippancy. The blockheads who make such observations, forget that every age had thousands of blockheads like themselves, who are totally forgotten, while such geniuses as Homer and Shakespeare alone are remembered. Their knowledge of Chronology is akin to that of Logic. In requiring Homers, Virgils, and Miltons, in their own age, they forget that Homer lived 900 years distant from Virgil, and 2600 years distant from Milton; and they reproach their own age, because it does not combine the phenomena of 2600 years! They forget, also, that neither Shakespeare, Dryden, nor Pope, were contemporary, and that no single generation could claim them as its own. The mental optics of these critical wise-acres, are like those of persons who have recently been couched; they look along the line of past time as these do along a straight road, and fancy that all objects in the same point of sight touch each other. As the accumulated treasures of remote ages may by them be now assembled in the same library, it never occurred to them, that few of the authors were contemporary, and that it would be worse than childish, to expect, in a single age, that union of genius which Nature and circumstances favourable to genius have scattered over thirty centuries.

Perhaps no age of the world abounded more in genius than the present. But, in making an estimate, it is necessary to recollect, that few great geniuses have been duly appreciated in their own age, and that envy and selfishness prevail as much in these as in former times. Criticism also is more malevolent, more unprincipled, and more operative, among the ignorant and unthinking, than it ever was. It blights and blasts every attempt at originality, and reduces every literary exertion to the level of the capacity of hired anonymous writers. Again, there is a fashion in patronage, and every age rides its hobby-horse. Poetry and the Belles Lettres distinguished the age of Charles and Anne, owing to the taste of certain eminent persons about the court. Mathematics and Philosophy fol-

lowed the age of Newton and Locke; and the reign of George the Third, which ought to be recorded as barren of all literary patronage, and which, by doing nothing for genius, has left it to the commercial pursuit of the useful arts, has been distinguished for its discoveries in chemistry, mechanics, agriculture, and navigation. The names of Cooke, Young, Jenner, Priestley, Davy, Herschel, Fourcroy, and Bolton, would have been placed among the gods of Homer, and they characterize the present age full as much as the names of Dryden, Addison, and Pope, distinguished the commencement of the past century. I might contend, however, that, in spite of the total want of patronage among the great, and the commercial spirit of the times, our own age, within a given time, has been as much distinguished by the Belles Lettres as any former period. In Poetry we have had for contemporaries—Wolcot, a giant in his art, still living and neglected; Cowper, Burns, Scott, Hayley, Dermody, and Campbell. In History, we have had Gibbon, Hume, Roscoe, and Belsham. In Eloquence, Burke, Sheridan, Pitt, and Fox. In the Drama, Sheridan, Cumberland, Murphy, and Colman. In Criticism, Blair, Johnson, Parr, and Wakefield. In Painting, Reynolds, West, Northcote, Barry, Opie, and Wilkie. And in Music, Shield, Storace, and Webbe. A galaxy, inferior in merit and distinction to no set of contemporaries in any country, in any age of the world.

The other observation, relative to books, is equally absurd with that about men. The trash of every age is lost or forgotten, and the accumulation of the good books, which form our libraries, consists of the classics of different ages and countries. Perhaps, in the last 200 years, no single year produced above one book worthy of preservation; admit but the same of any current year, and the age is relieved from the stigma of degradation.

I lately heard a superannuated Judge, in trying a cause between a bookseller and a printer, exclaim, with great conceit, "That modern literature deserved no protection in his court!" I was almost tempted to violate the rules of decorum, and retort upon him, "That modern Judges were like modern literature, and that they were not all Cokes, or Hales, or Lord Mansfields." The analogy is exact; ninety-nine out of a hundred Judges are sensual, unmeaning, or unimportant, characters; and just so it is, and always has been, with authors, and the sooner the



the writings of ninety-nine out of a hundred are forgotten the better, but this is no peculiar feature of our own age, either in regard to authors or judges; it is in the nature of men and things, that it should be so, and he who expects to find in every author a Shakespeare, Milton, or Locke, might as well expect to find in every judge, a Solon, Bacon, or Blackstone; or in every man a Kyrle, Howard, or Hanway.

Your's, &c.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As your Magazine is distinguished by many liberal and enlightened disquisitions, which occasionally give interest to its pages, and conceiving that the subject of *national politics* may be critically examined, and fully discussed, without allusions to, or considerations of, *party*, I should be glad to direct the attention of some of your Correspondents to the following questions respecting

WAR:

1. What are the *English* fighting for?
2. What have been the motives and objects of those persons, who are the abettors and promoters of this war?
3. How are we to account for the apparent apathy and indifference of the great mass of the people, to the destructive, impoverishing, and truly calamitous effect of this long protracted war?
4. Who are the persons that prefer war to peace? What are their situations, and what do they gain by instigating, and continuing in, warfare?
5. Could not a general peace be easily and readily established? and would it not greatly conduce to encourage literature, the fine arts, and general comforts of mankind?
6. If it be clear, that such a peace, as can easily be obtained, would tend to mitigate the hardships, which the middle and lower classes of society now labour under, and which must greatly increase by continuing the war, why does not the executive government make some overtures, or adopt some measures, to obtain this great end? And if they still persist in the *familiarly* destructive system, why do not the people petition his Majesty to employ such ministers, as will pay some respect to the wants and wishes of the country?

Is it not truly lamentable, that so many years should elapse, and the same

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unwise, *unmeaning*, and undeterminate system be persisted in?

If a few of the literary characters of the kingdom, whose minds ought to be attuned to peace, and who should exert their influence to obtain it, would strenuously direct their pens to this subject, at the present crisis, it is conceived, that they would effect, not only a great *national*, but a *worldly* good.

Your's, &c.

A TRUE BRITON.

Sept. 13, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SARAH Williams, in her 108th year, is now living in a small, but neat and comfortable cottage, at the foot of that celebrated eminence, called Brent Torr, situated about half-way between Tavistock and Lidford. The writer of this article visited her in the month of August, 1809, and found, after a little conversation, that her faculties were but little impaired; her hearing was perfect, and, with the assistance of glasses, she could read tolerably well—her person was by no means emaciated. She has been unable to walk for the last five years, yet appears not deficient in strength; otherwise, she has enjoyed very good health during the whole course of her life, and has never lived out of the parish of Brent Torr, or of the one adjoining.

Within these few years she has cut five teeth, three of which still remain, together with ten or twelve old ones. Her diet consists principally of broths, and other nourishing things. She has had twelve children, the eldest of whom, now living, is in his 82d year, and is a strong hale-looking old man. She is attended by a daughter, who is upwards of sixty years of age, and, from whose active and healthy appearance, there is every probability she will attain the great age of her mother. When she feels languid or faint, she smells to wormwood, which speedily refreshes her. In the younger part of her life, she was employed as a domestic in a farm-house, and was always accustomed to very early rising, to which she attributes, in some measure, the attainment of her extraordinary age. She is now in indigent circumstances, and is supported at the expense of the parish. Many persons are attracted by curiosity to her residence, and from their liberality she is enabled to procure many little comforts, of which,

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from



from the small allowance from the parish, she would otherwise be deprived.

Copthall-court, M. W.  
September 20, 1809.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT often occurs, that statements which have no foundation in fact, yet, having obtained publicity, and remaining uncontradicted, are assumed to be truths. To adduce proofs of this, can scarcely be necessary, the experience of every individual will furnish instances in support of the assertion. The observation is at present called forth by the perusal of a paragraph in the last Number of the *Edinburgh Review*, the whole of which paragraph I shall take leave to transcribe, lest a more brief statement should be considered as an extract, intentionally garbled for an especial purpose.

In reviewing Mr. Newenham's work, on the State of Ireland, upon that part which relates to her Inland Navigations, the Reviewers remark as follows:—

"The very great advantages for commercial intercourse, particularly with the western world, which Ireland possesses, from her geographical position, are evident, from the inspection of the map; and her numerous and commodious harbours, which are represented by Mr. Newenham, and we believe justly, as much superior to those of England, would enable her, under favorable auspices, to reap the full benefit of her fortunate situation. Her deeply indented coast, her extensive lakes, and the number, size, and direction of her rivers, will inevitably secure to her a most excellent system of inland navigation; as soon as the capitals of individuals are sufficiently large, the profits of employing them in other ways sufficiently reduced, and, above all, the quantity of goods to be carried sufficiently considerable, to encourage private subscriptions and secure their effective application. But that this great object cannot be completed, until this period arrives, is nearly certain; and how far, under all the circumstances of the case, a very beneficial stimulus can be given to it by the government advances recommended by Mr. Newenham, may reasonably be questioned; when we hear so much of the inveterate propensity to jobbing, which prevails in Ireland, in the expenditure of the public money. It was no longer ago than the end of last March, that Sir John Newport stated in Parliament, that of the 500,000*l.* granted at the Union for the Inland navigation of Ireland, only about 27,000*l.* had been drawn for, in the course of the eight years that had since elapsed; of which 6,000*l.* had gone in salaries; so that the superintendence of the expenditure of 21,000 for public purposes, had already cost 6,000."

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Of the incorrect manner in which the proceedings of Parliament, so far as they relate to that part of the united kingdom, called Ireland, are reported in the public prints of London, I have repeatedly heard complaints made; by an incorrectness of this kind I must presume the *Edinburgh Reviewers* have been misled; for, it can hardly be supposed, that a man with such means of information in his power, as the Right Honourable Baronet possessed, to whom the above statement is ascribed, (and who has always shown himself a zealous promoter of, and well informed in, the measures which are best calculated for the welfare of Ireland,) would have made a statement, in which he could not be borne out by facts; still less can I imagine, that many gentlemen, with the same means of information before them, would have heard such a statement made without noticing its erroneousness.

Having some property connected with one of the principal lines of navigation in this country, I have turned my thoughts with considerable attention to the subject of the inland navigation thereof, and more particularly since the period at which the Irish parliament granted half a million towards the promotion of that branch of national improvement. I have obtained copies of the papers upon this subject, which have from time to time been printed by order of the House of Commons, which papers now lie before me; these are the sources of information to which I above allude, as possessed by the members of the House of Commons generally, (and while the Right Honourable Baronet was in office, it may be presumed, he acquired more particular knowledge); and I beg to offer the following brief observation, in answer to the *Edinburgh Review*, founded thereupon.

In the month of June, 1808, (about nine months before the time at which the Right Honourable Baronet is represented to have made his statement) "an account" was laid before the House of Commons, "of the manner in which the sum of 500,000*l.* granted in the last session of the Irish parliament, to the directors of inland navigation, has been disposed of;" by which it appeared, that at that date, there had been actually drawn out of the treasury the sum of 290,965*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* and that of the residue of the grant, the sum of 74,270*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* was appropriated: of the nature of this appropriation, the house were in full possession; for I now hold in my hand,

printed



printed copies of the agreements made by the navigation board, with the several navigation companies, which were laid before the House of Commons, and printed by their order. But, as the circulation of these documents is limited, it may not be improper to observe in this place, that, independent of the works carrying on, under the immediate orders of the Navigation Board, they are under engagements to several navigation companies as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
To the Royal Canal Company, for the reduction of their tolls, and for the execution of the works of their Canal	95,866	7	10
To the Barrow Navigation Company, for the same purposes	47,500	0	0
To the Grand Canal Company, for the execution of the works for making the river Shannon navigable, between Lough Derg, and Lough Ree	54,634	18	7
To the Corporation, for preserving and improving the port of Dublin, for building the Quay Walls of the river Liffey	15,000	0	0

Of the balances remaining payable upon which several agreements, the before-mentioned sum of 74,270*l.* 10*s.* 8½*d.* is formed.

With regard to the inveterate propensity to jobbing, alluded to in the paragraph above quoted, I can only observe, that however such an inveterate propensity may have prevailed, and to whatever extent such propensity may at present exist, in Ireland, I can by no means trace it in the printed correspondence annexed to the Report, made by the committee on the tolls of the Grand Canal in Ireland, in the year 1805, which correspondence passed between the Navigation Board, and the two most considerable companies in Ireland; but, on the contrary, a careful perusal of that correspondence will convince any unprejudiced reader, that the dispensers of the public money have, in this instance, acted with *inflexible* integrity.

The advocacy of the cause of those in office, is, at the present day, by no means a popular undertaking; and the charge of interest will, doubtless, be urged against him, who has thus voluntarily stood forth therein. That I am interested in the general welfare of Ireland, by the extension of inland navigation, I admit; for, where the treasure is, there will the heart be also; and as a

Briton, I am still more interested, that the application of the means intended for the improvement of this country, a great imperial concern, should not be openly misrepresented, or by inference insinuated to be sacrificed, to an inveterate propensity to jobbing. Your's, &c.

Dublin,

EG13.

May 24, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTHING is more desirable, than to have correct ideas of things, more particularly of those in which our happiness is nearly concerned. The only difficulty is to know, what are correct ideas, as what are deemed so by one set of philosophers, are judged the contrary by another. I have been led to make these observations, from the perusal of a work lately published, entitled, "Metaphysical Essays," in which an attempt is made to revive the opinions of the celebrated Bishop Berkeley. The author, Richard Kirwan, esq. so well known in the philosophical world, after a preliminary essay defining terms, proceeds to treat of the human mind, and its modifications; and of the "existence and attributes of the Supreme Being;" and combats throughout the existence of matter, to which, like his predecessor, Berkeley, he ascribes the doctrines of atheism, materialism, &c.

Whether there be mind only, as Berkeley and his followers maintain; whether there be matter only, as Dr. Priestley, Mr. Belsham, and others suppose; whether there be both mind and matter, as is the general belief; or whether there be neither mind nor matter, but only impressions and ideas, as is the opinion of Mr. Hume, and the Honourable Mr. Drummond; I shall not stop to enquire. My design being, not to enter into any disquisition, either of scholastic pneumatology, or of physiological metaphysics, an idle waste of time and genius; but to vindicate the principles of Dr. Reid, from the charge of leading to scepticism, and to offer a word or two in behalf of the brute creation.

Mr. Kirwan, in his second Essay, page 333, says, "I think the principles of the doctor, as exposed and concentrated by the learned professor,\* lead directly to the most dreary scepticism; for the professor tells us, 'that the mind is so

\* Mr. Dugald, Stewart Professor of Moral Philosophy, in the University at Edinburgh. formed,



formed, that certain impressions produced on our organs of sense, by external objects, are followed by corresponding sensations; and that these sensations, which have no more resemblance to the qualities of matter, than the words of a language have to the things signified, are followed by a perception of the qualities of the body, by which the impressions had been made. That all the steps of this process are equally incomprehensible, and that for any thing we can prove to the contrary, the connexion between the sensation, and the perception, as well as between the impression and the sensation, may be both arbitrary.' Now if the connexion between sensations and perceptions be arbitrary, we may have sensations without perceptions; that is to say, we may have the sensation of seeing, and yet perceive nothing; we may have the sensation of feeling, and yet perceive nothing, &c." That this is the true sense of the words, 'the connexion between the sensation and the perception, as well as between the impression and the sensation, may be both arbitrary,' I very much doubt. All that is meant, I conceive, is, that the sensation and impression are uniformly found to precede the perception; but that if the Deity had so willed it, we might have had perception without them. But we may even, contrary to what Mr. Kirwan asserts, have, by three of the senses, sensation without perception; and professor Stewart has given a fair instance in two of them, in chap. i. sect. 4, 3d edit. of his elegant and truly philosophic work, the "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind." The principles of Dr. Reid, as exposed by the great northern philosopher, do not lead, therefore, to the most dreary scepticism.

In the third Essay, the author, after considering pain as designed for our amendment, or moral reformation, brings forward the objection, that brute animals being incapable of moral action, are nevertheless subject to pain; and consequently, that it cannot in them be for the purpose of amendment. To obviate this objection, he says, page 479, "This train of reasoning is grounded on the supposed certainty, that these animals really suffer pain, and are capable of perception and passions; in attributing perception to them, we argue solely from analogy, in contradiction to the most evident principles: but I appeal to every impartial mind, whether this analogy be not by far too feeble to support a con-

clusion, attended with inextricable difficulties, &c."

Surely, if this be reasoning, never was reasoning more unphilosophical, or more fraught with more dangerous consequences. Whatever may be the final cause of pain in them, or in us, or whether that, which perceives and wills, be the same or different from that which is extended and solid, we have, considering all the phenomena, the strongest and soundest reasons for believing, that brutes have minds, as well as the human species. And were an opinion such as that to become general, it would lead to worse than "dreary scepticism;" it would originate cruelties ten-fold more dreadful, than those to which the brute creation are already exposed, and annihilate some of the best and finest feelings of the heart. If such, too, were to be regarded as a truth, all our instructions to our children, and to the uneducated part of the community, would be useless; and instead of my Lord Erskine having merited, as he deservedly has done, the thanks of every friend to humanity, for his Bill to prevent cruelty to animals; he ought to be considered in the light of a visionary, who had exerted his splendid talents to secure those from suffering who are incapable of feeling. Rather than believe with the learned metaphysician, and geologist, that every animal but man is an automaton, destitute of sensation, I would embrace the hypothesis of Darwin, which gives even to vegetables perception and volition. The tendency of the one, would be to humanize; but the effects of the other, would inevitably be that of brutalizing mankind.

Chapter Coffee-House,

Aug. 14, 1809.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the THEORY of ARCHES, and on the respective HONOURS due to NAPIER, and BRIGGS, in the invention of LOGARITHMS.

I DO wonder, Mr. Editor, what would be the consequence, if it were made a *sine qua non*, that no person should write, or at least print, upon a subject which he did not comprehend; or which he had not thought about. Why, most of the printers and engravers would starve: for we should have no Magazines, no Reviews, no Novels, no modern Epic poems; and we should then, being reduced to the dire necessity of reading the Bible, and Pilgrim's Progress, be converted into the strangest, and



and dullest, and most praying, psalm-singing, people in the world. What, for example, would have been the consequence, if your correspondent Lapidida, who, in your 189th Number, has amused (I cannot say instructed) the public by writing on the theory of Arches, had delayed his communication, until he had understood that theory? Why, your wood-cutter would have been freed from the trouble of engraving, and you from the labour of examining, a very complex diagram; your compositor, who set up sheet Y, would have had no occasion to turn to the case of Greek types for Mr. Lapidida's *delta*, (I am determined not to give him that trouble here,) and I should have had no occasion to write this letter. Indeed, I was in hopes, some of the celebrated mathematicians, who often write in your valuable Magazine, would have taken up their pens on this occasion; and therefore I persuaded my "grey goose-quill," to lie perdue a whole month, and wait the issue; for it is really a formidable thing, for an old fellow of a college, who never holds a pen but when he signs the annual-audit-account, or when he sends his antiquated maiden sister her quarterly remittance, to write a letter which the literati of the present day, (who are as fond of skirmishing as the Archdukes, and the Buonapartes, and the Wellingtons, on the Continent,) may peradventure call controversial. Yet I do not like to see any mistakes go uncorrected in a Magazine, with which I generally, so pleasantly, wear away the otherwise dreary intervals between leaving the combination-room, and joining the evening whist-parties. I have, therefore, made up my mind to devote some mornings, (you must know, Mr. Editor, that though I have some reputation for learning in our college, I never write after dinner,) to adjusting these particulars. And I trust, when I inform Mr. Lapidida, that I stood above the fifth wrangler, the year I took my degree, and have never lost sight of mathematical studies for a single week since, (except during the shooting season,) that he will allow that I may be able to place a few arguments, to abut against his, in such a way, as to destroy the equilibrium of his structure, cause the whole to "sink at the haunches" (as the workmen call it), and fall into utter ruin.

Lapidida seems to have three objects in view, in writing his letter. 1st. To accuse Dr. Hutton of misrepresenting the statements and deductions of Dr.

David Gregory, in his paper on the Catenaria, in the Philosophical Transactions, for 1697. 2. To prove the theory of equilibration of arches, advanced by Dr. Hutton, to be erroneous. 3. To describe and defend the method of constructing the catenaria, given by some author whom he does not name, in a "Treatise of Arches and Abutment Piers." Of the author of this Treatise, I know nothing; Lapidida having, out of kindness to him, perhaps, suppressed his name in his communication; but of Dr. Hutton I do know, and so does all the public that is competent to judge, that he is a very excellent mathematician, although he has not his name, "on the boards," of any of our Cambridge college butteries. Now Lapidida says, that when Dr. Hutton, in his Mathematical Dictionary, describes Dr. Gregory as affirming, "that an inverted catenaria is the best figure for the arch of a bridge," he makes a mistatement, which ought to be corrected. Allow me, then, to correct it, by affirming, that Dr. Gregory, in Cor. vi. Pr. 2. of the paper above-mentioned, says expressly, "*None but the catenaria is the figure of a true and legitimate arch, or fornix. And when arches of other figures are supported, it is because in their thickness, some catenaria is included.*" The latter part of this quotation, I presume, Lapidida does not understand; but more of that anon.

Your correspondent next informs us, that David Gregory never meant to speak of *equal* polished spheres, when he spoke of an inverted catenaria, as forming an equilibrated arch. Now, on the contrary, I assert most positively, and I refer to the 6th Cor. Pr. 2. just quoted, in proof of my assertion, that in the major part of his discussion, he *did* mean equal spheres, for he speaks of them *all* as, "infinitely small, rigid, and polished spheres," and that part of the corollary cannot be admitted as true, upon any other hypothesis, than the absolute equality of all the spheres. \* So that Lapidida is wrong, in accusing those who really say what Dr. Gregory says, of aspersing and misrepresenting him.

But, in the second place, Lapidida complains of the theory explained and defended by Dr. Hutton, as *erroneous*: and he exhorts his readers not to depend upon that theory, but to recur to "the fountain-head," that is, to David Gregory's paper, to obtain "a just knowledge of the principles of equilibration." Ah! Mr.



Mr. Editor, if Lapidida had *understood*, before he wrote, he would have saved himself this exposure. Is he so deplorably ignorant of the subject, as to be perfectly unconscious that, when David Gregory says, "arches of other figures are supported because in their thickness some catenaria is included," he actually points out the principle on which the theory adopted by Hutton and Emerson rests? If he be, I would refer him to Gregory's *Mechanics*, Book i. Chap. vi. p. 139, &c. where he will find this theory legitimately deduced from the remark of David Gregory to which he points as establishing a contrary theory! To write with such extreme ignorance, as Lapidida evinces, and to suppose authors contradict one another, whose principles are in unison, is, indeed, to borrow Shakespeare's words:

— "To fortify on paper, and in figures,  
Using the *names of men*, instead of men:  
Like one that draws the model of a house,  
Beyond his pow'rs to build, who half  
through,  
Gives o'er, and leaves his part created lost,  
A naked subject to the weeping clouds,  
And waste for charlish winter's tyranny."

Lapidida next adduces the evidence of the late Dr. Robison, of Edinburgh, from the article ARCH, in the Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*: an article which Lapidida has read without comprehending, and quoted disingenuously. Dr. Robison adopts this very theory, and no other, in the article in question; as well as in every other place where he treats the subject theoretically: and he assigns expressly as a reason, why arches built according to this theory sometimes fail; that the space from the flank, to the roadway, instead of being filled up with solid matter, is often filled with sand, gravel, fat mould, &c. which, before it becomes thoroughly consolidated, acts with a kind of hydrostatical pressure, which causes the deviation. This, however, no more indicates error in the theory, than the bending on the expansion of a pendulum-rod, argues error in the theory of the centre of oscillation, or the bursting of a grind-stone turned with extreme rapidity, marks the fallacy of the received propositions in the theory of rotatory motion.

Another reason why Lapidida disapproves of a theory he does not comprehend, is because Dr. Hutton "acknowledged it to be hastily composed." Now this is extremely disingenuous. Dr. Hutton's acknowledgement does not ap-

ply to the theory, but to the little treatise in which it was exhibited. He expresses no doubt as to the correctness of his principles, and chief deductions; but deprecates the severity of criticism upon his work, considered as a literary performance, by stating, that it was drawn up with great haste upon a particular occasion. "Lastly, under this head," as our sermonisers at St. Mary's say, Lapidida insinuates, that only "one solitary individual," is inconsiderate enough to call this "the true theory." I know not to whom he alludes; but this I know, that, besides the authority of Gregory, in his *Mechanics*, before-mentioned, we have that of the author of the articles, Arch and Bridge, in Dr. Rees's *Cyclopædia*, in support of this theory; and that nearly all the gentlemen who gave their opinion, as to the expediency of an iron bridge, over the Thames, at London, and whose reports were printed by the Committee of the House of Commons, for improving the port of London, founded their investigations on that theory. Was Lapidida ignorant of this? Or did he know it, and unjustly suppress it?

In the third place, Lapidida calls the attention of your readers in a very curious manner, to some new method of describing the catenaria. He says, "Let it be admitted, that the mode by which the author of a Treatise of Arches and Abutment Piers, describes the catenaria, is correct;" and then, by some very unintelligible deductions from a remarkably complex diagram, he makes it appear, "that this new mode of describing the catenaria, does produce the same curve, called the catenaria, by Bernoulli, Leibnitz, and Gregory." Notwithstanding the cogency of this very logical method of proving a thing by taking it for granted, I must beg leave to demur a little. I cannot "let it be admitted that the mode is correct;" and for this plain reason, that Lapidida has given us no tangible clew, by which we can examine it: he has neither described the method, nor told us where to find it. In this case, I can only express my opinion, that the curve he points to, is no catenaria; and add, that whether it be, or not, it cannot be of the least possible utility in the theory of arches. What a strange writer, Mr. Editor, is this your correspondent. He calls it "*aspersion*" to say, that David Gregory recommended the inverted catenaria as the best figure for an arch of a bridge; and yet expects, that  
a new



a new method of describing the catenaria, which he depicts, but does not describe, "may excite some discussion during the erection of the bridges proposed to be built over the Thames," because "the properties of this line are admitted by all writers on arches, to be of the utmost importance in determining the relations of an arch." Instead of this, he should have said, that the simple catenaria is of *no use whatever* in determining the relations of an arch, except when that curve is really adopted as the intrados of the proposed erection. But, I will not press too hard vertically upon the crown of this gentleman's material structure. Poor Lapidida has certainly got an awkward twist, and I pity him: when a *youth* is left-handed, there is some hopes that careful discipline may bring him about; but when a *man* is left-handed in his head, (if I may so express it), I know of no remedy that will furnish relief, without risking the total destruction of the part affected. Pope traces the cause of the sad habit, when he says,

"Nonsense precipitate like melted lead,  
Runs through the cracks, and zig-zags of  
his head:"

but the cure is yet, I fear, among the desiderata.

I will next, with your permission, Mr. Editor, present a few observations upon the account of "Henry Briggs, the Mathematician," in your last Number; which, I am sorry to say, does not satisfy many of your mathematical readers in the University, much more than Lapidida's *elucidations*. The author of this new account is, doubtless, a man of talent: but, is he not prejudiced? Indeed I shall indulge "*nae nautionel raflactions*;" but, might I presume to ask it, Is not the author a Scotchman? And is he not stimulated by some such love of appropriation, as made a Scotchman once affirm, "That the author of Paradise Lost was a North-Briton, that his father was named Ha-milton, and he sold crowdie at Aberdeen?" The whole account appears to me, written merely for the express purpose of exalting Napier, at the expense of Briggs, and reducing the latter almost to the level of a mere calculator, working under the direction of the former. I cannot, on any other supposition, account for the remarkable fact, that the most elaborate and faithful history of the invention of Logarithms, that by Dr. Hutton, is totally unnoticed in

this memoir. Does the writer wish to have it thought, that he does not know of such a book as Hutton's *Logarithms*? Or, does he wish to keep that book out of the sight of general readers, that he may seem plausibly to establish his desired point, by suppressing some evidences, and garbling others? Be this as it may, I trust, Mr. Editor, your love of justice to national, as well as to individual character, will allow me to state a few plain truths, as below.

With respect to the discoveries of the Neperian, and of Briggs's Logarithms, Dr. Hutton has proved, (in the valuable *Introduction to his Logarithmic Tables*) upon indubitable evidence:

1. That Briggs's system, and Napier's small alteration, give, or are, in fact, the same logarithms: the numbers in both being uniformly alike, only that the one is affirmative, where the other is negative, and *vice versa*.

2. That Briggs mentioned his system of logarithms before Napier did, both in his public lectures, and to several individuals, among others, to Napier himself; taking a long journey for the express purpose of shewing them to him.

3. That Napier never mentioned the new system, till after Briggs had communicated it to him; and even then he never made any mention of Briggs's communication.

4. That after that communication, Napier appeared anxious to state to the world his intention to alter the system, by introducing the notice of it into Wright's translation, (in such a manner as to give the English reader the impression, that such notice was also in his Latin original, contrary to truth;) also into his *Rabdologia*, and his *Description of his original Logarithms*; and all this without alluding, in the most distant manner, to the communication Briggs had made to him.

5. That when Briggs explained his system to Napier, so candidly, the latter said, he had thought of the same thing, but he had mentioned it to no one; and, of course, none but himself could know the truth: and, therefore, each must judge for himself.

6. That Briggs, finding his share of the invention was not noticed, expressed his hopes that the reason of the change of system, would be made to appear in a posthumous work of Napier's, shortly to be published. But the book came out without the expected notice! And then Briggs published a modest statement of the



the transaction, leaving the world to judge, without drawing any inference himself.

7. That Napier wanted the world to believe, either against evidence, or without evidence, that he was the inventor of the new system. Dr. Hutton's concluding language is, "It would have been more candid in Lord Napier, to have told the world, in the second edition of this book, that Mr. Briggs had mentioned this improvement to him, and that he had thereby been confirmed in the resolution he had already taken, before Mr. Briggs's communication with him, to adopt it in that his second edition, as being better fitted to the decimal notation of arithmetic, which was in general use. Such a declaration would have been but a piece of justice to Mr. Briggs; and he not having made it, cannot but incline us to suspect that Lord Napier was desirous that the world should ascribe to him alone, the merit of this very useful improvement of the logarithms, as well as that of having originally invented them; though, if the having first communicated an invention to the world be sufficient to entitle a man to the honour of having first invented it, Mr. Briggs had the better title to be called the first inventor of this happy improvement of the logarithms."

On the whole, I think every unprejudiced reader must admit, that while Briggs's conduct was modest, frank, disinterested, and noble, Napier's was close, uncandid, selfish, and ignoble; extremely dishonourable to the character of one, who had done so much for science in the invention of the original system. That Dr. Hutton's statement is correct, there can be no doubt: otherwise, Lord Buchan, and his coadjutor, would not have passed it over in silence; nor should we have seen a quarter of a century elapse, without any other attempt to weaken the effect of his statement, than the indirect one which has called forth these strictures.

Permit me just to say, farther, that near the era of the invention, there seemed no hesitation in ascribing this important improvement to Briggs. Thus, in a choice little set of Tables, by John Newton, printed in 1654, which I have recently laid my hands upon in our college library, the author speaks of his Tables, as differing not much from those which Master Henry Briggs, that famous mathematician of our age, hath long since published in his book, entituled,

*Trigonometria Britannica*, to whom all future ages must acknowledge themselves obliged, for that rare invention of this kind of the Artificial Numbers; and had it been but well considered, his subdivision of each degree of the quadrant, into one hundred parts, deserves almost as high a commendation; by means whereof, the part proportional, may be obtained with much more ease, than by our vulgar tables.

But it is time to conclude. I am confident you are no more willing than I am, that the most respectable and most widely-circulated periodical publication of the present day, should lend its aid to the depreciation of a character, to whom science is so much indebted, as to Henry Briggs. And I therefore entertain strong hopes, that you will let the facts, here stated, speak for themselves, in the next Number of your valuable Magazine.

College, Camb. Your's, &c.  
Oct. 10, 1809. PHILO-VERITAS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,*  
SIR,

**A**N account of the family of Wellesley cannot be uninteresting to your numerous readers; I therefore transmit a brief extract which I have made concerning them.

Sir Dudley Colley, Bart. succeeded his father in 1637, and was father of Elizabeth, who married Garret Wellesley, esq. of Meath, whose son leaving no issue, devised his whole property to Richard Colley, one of his mother's family. Sir Dudley was succeeded by Sir Henry, who, by his marriage, 1674, with Mary, daughter of Sir William Usher, had Henry and Richard. Henry, in 1719, married Lady Mary Hamilton, daughter of James, sixth Earl of Abercorn, and sister of Lady Elizabeth, who married William Brownlow, esq. and was mother of Elizabeth, who married John Vesey, first Lord Knapton, grandfather of the present Viscount De Vesci, and father of Viscountess Pery, and of Viscountess Northland, and of the wife of Sir Robert Staples, Bart. father of Isabella, who married Gerald Fitz-Gerald, esq. son of the late Right Honourable Colonel Fitz-Gerald, by his second wife, the younger daughter of ——— Mercer, esq. and co-heiress with her sister, the widow of Stephen Cassan, esq. of Queen's County, who died 1773. Richard Colley, before named, was the first who assumed the name Wellesley; was created Baron Mornington, 1746; and was father of Garret:



Garret: advanced 1760, to the titles of Viscount Wellesley, and Earl of Mornington, who by Anne Hill, a daughter of the first Viscount Dungannon, was father of Richard Colley, the present Marquis; of William, M.P. who, 1788, assumed the name of Pole; of Sir Arthur, K.B. born 1769, now Viscount Wellington; of Gerald, in holy orders; of Henry, a Lord of the Treasury, &c.

The present Marquis, was 1797, created Baron Wellesley of England, and in 1799, Marquis Wellesley of Ireland.

Your's, &c. W. W.  
Wellington, Somersetshire,  
September 12, 1809.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
**I** OBSERVE that, in your last Magazine, a "Gentleman of Bristol," announces for publication "a Selection from the *Hesperides* of Robert Herrick." He is doubtless not aware that, as long ago as the 1st of February last, I announced, in the second number of the new series of the "Cabinet," a similar selection. At the same time, as my wish to see Herrick in the hands of the modern reader is greater than my desire to place it there myself, I shall perhaps be inclined to waive my claim to the selection, in favour of the "Gentleman of Bristol," if he will do me the favour to communicate his plan to me, and to accept of my humble assistance to push so exquisite a poet into general notice. I beg him to address to me at Messrs. Gale and Curtis's, Paternoster-row, London.

Your's, &c.

THE EDITOR OF THE CABINET, N.S.  
October 5, 1809.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
**I**T is now several years since the public attention was considerably excited by the great number of forged bank-notes, then in circulation, and the frequent executions which were the consequence of various prosecutions on the part of the Bank of England, in different parts of the kingdom. A new description of water-mark was then invented, and the public were led to believe that it would obviate forgery for the future, being not only of very difficult execution, but an Act of Parliament was likewise obtained, by which any imitation thereof was made felony; a considerable number however of artists, and others well capable of judging upon the subject, were

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of a very different opinion, and the sentiments of several of the most eminent engravers were published in this Magazine, and in various other periodical works, in which they unanimously agreed, that the only way to prevent forgery in future, would be to have the plates so well executed, as to defy the imitation of bunglers in the art of engraving, and to combine the abilities of different artists in the same plate, so as to make the total difficulty amount nearly to impossibility.

This subject is now reviving with additional force, in consequence of the great number of bad notes now in circulation, and the alarming consideration that no fewer than ten persons were convicted at the late Lancaster assizes, of either forging or issuing these notes; the majority of whom are left for execution, and the remainder for fourteen years' transportation: these persons may be said to suffer from the obstinacy of the directors of the Bank and their advisers, who opposed the opinion of the most competent judges. Surely it is high time that a stop should be put to this alarming evil, especially when it can be proved to any disinterested person, that nothing is more practicable; but perhaps the emolument of the Solicitors, and Bank Engravers, is deemed of more consequence than the lives and morals of those unfortunate wretches, who are tempted to the commission of crime, by the facility of the operation. I do not fear contradiction when I assert, that any engraver's apprentice who has served two years, is fully competent to the execution of any plate issued by the Bank; and with regard to the water-mark, the mutilated state of the notes, frequently renders a critical or minute examination impracticable.

The unparalleled mode of ruling invented by Mr. Landseer, and some different specimens produced by a Mr. Haldane, will defy the imitation of the most skilful; a proper application therefore of their machinery, would form an excellent basis to build upon, in conjunction with the water-mark. The best writers and engravers of writing should then be employed in that department of the business, and the lovely figure of Britannia or Commerce (which has so long done credit to the taste and execution of Mr. Terry, the Bank Engraver,) might with good effect be superseded by a medallion, executed by Heath, Sharpe, Landseer, Fidler, or any other of our

3 A

respectable



respectable artists; whose burins would defy the imitation of those who at present support themselves by forgery, and whose lives are so frequently sacrificed to the offended laws of their country. It was a remark made many years ago, that if at the next conviction or execution of a criminal of this description, a Bank Director were compelled to share the same fate, the evil would immediately be remedied; and it seems as if some example of this kind were now necessary, in order to save the lives, and correct the morals, of numbers who are tempted to pursue this course of life, by the facility of imitating the execrable execution of a modern Bank-note. There is not a merchant in the kingdom whose bill-cheque is not more respectably turned out, and would consequently be more difficult of imitation.

It would be easy to enlarge upon the great injury sustained by the public, who are compelled to take these notes in payment, without having the means of detecting them if forged, (it being stated that there is a private office or sanctum sanctorum for that express purpose, the secret of which is confided to two or three persons only); and should one bill or ten thousand be declared by them to be forgeries, without any alleged proof, the unfortunate holder has no redress whatever, and his character and situation in life may alone screen him from prosecution, and perhaps being convicted and hanged into the bargain, as an accomplice in the fraud.

Upon this very important subject, the result of the enquiries I have made, justify me in asserting, that nothing is more possible than to accomplish the desired end of preventing forgery, and at the same time of issuing such notes as the country has a right to expect, and indeed ought to require from an assurance of their being genuine.

Your's, &c.

A. L. P.

Manchester, Sept. 1809.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

METEOROLOGY.

ACCOUNT of a remarkable METEOR, communicated by an OFFICER of one of his MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

ON the 29th of May of the last year (1808), at eleven at night, ship time, and about 26 minutes after eleven, Greenwich time, being on the ship's quarter-deck, latitude 35. 29. longitude 6. 17. Cape Spartel bearing N. E. by E. easterly, distant nine leagues, saw a lumi-

nous meteor, apparently of the size of the mouth of a wine-glass, or, in other words, of that of a billiard ball, in a position almost due west, and moving slowly, in a nearly horizontal direction, toward the south. It had a vivid train, like that of a comet, which, when it had shot some length, diminished in extent, and spread its fan. The meteor now burst, and separated into seven or eight smaller ones, which preserved the same nearly horizontal direction with the large one, until they disappeared.

S.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IF the subjoined specimen of a series of Letters, descriptive of the county of Gloucester generally, but more particularly of the town and neighbourhood of Cheltenham, should meet your approbation, your affording it an early insertion in your Magazine, will oblige

Your's, &c.

H.

*Cheltenham, July 6, 1808.*

I hasten, my dear friend, to comply with your request, although diffident of my ability, to describe, and to delineate, with that effect, which would be gratifying to you, and flattering to myself. But before I introduce to your notice this fashionable place of resort, and such interesting objects as are in its immediate vicinity, allow me to present you with a brief sketch of the county in which they are situated. For this purpose, however, do not expect that I shall have recourse to the voluminous collections of provincial topography, to ascertain its extent and admeasurement, the number of its towns and villages, the conjectural etymology of their names, and the former and present possessors of manors and mansions; neither shall I fatigue your attention with the tedious recapitulation of Roman remains, dismantled castles, dilapidated abbeys, and extinct genealogies. All these I leave to their consideration who delight to traverse the trackless wilds of provincial inquiry, or fathom the depths of antiquarian research. Think not, however, that I am disposed to undervalue the labour that has been bestowed on the relics of past ages, or to question the utility of the local historian. No! to the one we are indebted for the discovery, or preservation, of the many remains of ancient art, that stimulate modern ingenuity; and to the other, we owe the merit of having filled up many a chasm,



chasm, in our great national narrative, and of supplying the requisite colouring to many a character of which an outline only could *there* be given.

The subjects I shall have to notice are many and various; but my perambulations will be guided by some previous acquaintance with the objects of my pursuit; and my remarks will be the result of personal observation, aided by some literary knowledge. The desolate grandeur that marks the hills, and the picturesque beauties that distinguish the valleys, the commercial activity of the towns, and the quiet gloom of the deserted fabric that is fast mouldering to dust, will each claim attention in its turn.

Glostershire appears, from the earliest times, to have been a conspicuous part of the kingdom. I will not take upon me to affirm, that the Aborigines inhabiting this tract, were more civilized, or better informed, than their surrounding neighbours; but certain it is, that it made a more distinguished figure on the page of ancient, than it does on that of modern, history; and the estimation in which it was held by the Romans, is clearly indicated by the numerous antiquities that have been discovered within its borders. On very many of the hills, traces of Roman encampments are still visible; nor is it improbable that the broken surface of some parts of the county, beautifully intersected with wood and water, induced many Romans of rank to form settlements, in situations that bore some resemblance to the romantic irregularity of their native soil. The Britons, indeed, while under the Roman yoke, made some progress in civilization and the arts. Where, therefore, fragments of sepulchral memorials, baths, and tessellated pavements, have so frequently been excavated, many Romans, or Romanized Britons, must have dwelt. Cirencester, we know, was their great metropolis, the resort of pleasure and amusement; while Gloucester, and the hills above the Severn, were their strong military positions. Several of their great roads also crossed the county in many directions, and gave easy access to the different stations with which they communicated.

I need not here detail to you those causes that induced the Romans to quit Britain, after possessing it for near five centuries. Of the important changes that immediately succeeded this grand event, we have little knowledge. The empire of the emancipated Britons was soon en-

tirely abolished, and the reins of government seized, by the hardy and well-disciplined Saxons. This province afterwards formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia, and it then became the seat of regal splendour; for it is recorded to have contained no less than three royal habitations. These were situated at Winchcomb, Oxendon, and Kingstanly; the first of which is now an inconsiderable town, and the two latter insignificant villages. I shall not, my good friend, trespass upon your patience, by tracing the regular history of the county down to the present period. It would, in truth, comprise but few circumstances of general interest. The various castles that it once contained, evidence the power, opulence, and number, of its knights and barons; while the many religious institutions, of which it justly boasted, were a certain index of its fertility and wealth.

The hand of Nature may, with justice, be said to have divided Gloucestershire into four separate districts, that differ essentially, both in appearance, soil, and produce. The first of these is "Coteswold," or the hill part, which has been long celebrated for the number and excellence of its sheep. The second is the "Vale," through which flows the Severn, whose banks are agreeably diversified with rich pastures, fruitful orchards, and extensive tracts of arable land. The third division is commonly called the "Bottoms;" and these, from the abundance of water with which they are supplied, have long been the seat of the woollen-manufactory. The fourth part is the "Forest of Dean," which is universally known to be a royal domain, covered with valuable timber, and rich in mineral productions.

An extensive range of hills, clothed in many places with wood, stretches itself obliquely across the county, from the borders of Warwickshire and Worcestershire to the verge of Somersetshire. These are usually denominated from the parishes in or near which they are situated; and as the high roads frequently pass over them, the admiring traveller is presented with a rich variety of scenes, of great extent, and almost unequalled picturesque beauty.

Each district, however, possesses its appropriate characteristic features. Those exhibited, by what is strictly termed "Coteswold," are dreary and wild in the extreme; hence the traveller from the metropolis receives an unfavourable impression from that part of the county which



which he first enters. The heights here want that bold Alpine character, embellished with the jutting crag, the deep glen, and the foaming torrent, which is elsewhere seen in excellent perfection, on a smaller scale. The hills are usually of gentle ascent, and their summits present an extensive tract of country, unmarked by any prominent irregularity of surface. It is for the most part cultivated; but the stone fences that divide the fields give a barren aspect even to this improved state of the soil; and the unsatisfied eye searches in vain for hedges and trees, to enliven the dreary prospect. Sometimes, indeed, spots of great beauty occur. The solitary farm, once, perhaps, a manorial residence, is seen peeping through its ancient rookery of elms; and the straggling village, often embowered in trees, here and there decorates the winding valley; while streams, distinguished, and even named, from the meandering course they take, at once fertilize and adorn the face of the country.

Some degree of uniformity is a defect connected with the very nature of vale scenery. But, perhaps, the "Vale of Gloucester" suffers less than almost any other from this cause. Bounded on one side by its native chain of hills, occasionally fringed or clothed with wood, and these, too, frequently protruding their abrupt declivities on the plain beneath; skirted, on the other, by the gigantic heights of Malvern, the romantic swell of May-hill, with its tufted summit, and by the blue mountains of Cambria, melting into the clouds; intersected by the majestic Severn, whose margin is lined by the forest, and whose channel, as it approaches the ocean, expands to a width that assumes the grandeur of a vast lake:—such an assemblage as this may surely atone for the unceasing repetition of fertile meadows, clustering trees, and scattered hamlets. For, however destructive the sameness of these objects may prove to picturesque effects, they cannot fail to excite the most grateful emotions in the benevolent and feeling mind.

I know of no term, that so significantly and appropriately designates the tract which I am now about to notice, as the vulgar appellation of the "Bottoms." This name is confined to several delightful little vallies, which are formed by hills of comparatively inconsiderable height, that here intersect the county in various directions. Most of these were originally covered with wood, and they

are still embellished by many valuable remains of their ancient clothing. From the summits of some of these hills, the most complete panoramic views are exhibited. The distant prospect includes the "Vale," in which the course of the Severn from Kingsroad to Worcester can plainly be traced; while the home-view comprehends the numberless beauties which the bounteous hand of Nature has unsparingly distributed over this charming district. The gentle declivities on the sides of the vallies are thickly dotted with cottages, and the bold projections finely shaded with foliage. Streams burst forth from almost every bank; and these, rushing into the valley, unite in one common channel, and form in each "Bottom" a rapid current. On the banks of these waters are dispersed the various mills which are employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth, and the splendid residences of those engaged in this branch of trade are on every side to be seen, decorated with all the elegance that bespeaks commercial opulence. In fine, the diversity of objects that here arrest the attention, is novel and striking; for miniature representations of the sublime and the beautiful follow each other in uninterrupted succession. Sometimes we are reminded of the once peaceful vales of Switzerland, and we gaze with rapture on the romantic knoll, crowned with a cluster of spreading beeches; the sequestered glen, variegated by the rugged crag that starts from its side, ornamented by the tangled bushes scattered on its surface, and washed by the rivulet that bursts from its bosom. Again, we are surprised with the Alpine character which this Protean scenery assumes, and view with new pleasure the abrupt declivity, that threatens to impede our progress; the bold cliff, fringed with verdure; the hanging woods; the impetuous torrent; and the straggling habitations, that appear almost inaccessible. Here population seems greatly to have flourished, and here every thing wears the exhilarating aspect of industry and comfort.

The fourth division only remains now to be noticed; and I shall not detain you by entering into a disquisition on the peculiarities of forest scenery. The forlorn sameness of a continued succession of trees is universally felt; but the "Forest of Dean" exhibits a wildness and variety that forms a delightful contrast to the cultivated fertility of the "Vale," on which it borders. Its grand characteristic beauty consists of a general equality



equality of surface, embellished with the various tints of verdure, that arise from the happy mixture of oak, beech, birch, and holly. This, again, is occasionally diversified with fine breaks of lawn, sprinkled with thickets, and interspersed with hollows, through which wind little rivulets, that impart a ferruginous tinge to the earth and stones over which they pass. Sometimes an eminence will disclose a fine sweep of woodland, or rustic group of cottages, a half-concealed spire, or the dim undulating outline of distant mountains; while here and there fantastic tufts of underwood, of hawthorn, or of briars, intermixed with pollards, and now and then with fine full-grown trees, form a picturesque assemblage, of which the effect is exquisite.

I cannot, my good friend, pay your taste so bad a compliment, as to suppose that you are fatigued with the excursive range we have thus taken through this delightful region. You will perceive, that I have here merely given a bird's-eye view of the picturesque features of the county; but I shall hereafter take occasion to describe more circumstantially the prominent objects of attention, which each district presents. Should my endeavours to promote your gratification prove successful, consider it, I entreat you, as an evidence of the lasting regard of,

Your's, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE frequently noticed that coal-works in Wales are interrupted by what the colliers term the Damp, but which is nothing else than an excess of hydrogen gas. This circumstance is often afflicting to humanity; for it is not unusual for the gas to take fire from the lighted candles attempted to be introduced into the work; the damp, on such occasions, burns with a blue flame; explosions\* ensue, and very often the mi-

\* The writer rather questions the propriety of the term explosion, or loud explosion, as the lectures on chemistry denominate the sound caused by the combustion of a combination of gases: he has sometimes set on fire, in a quart bottle, with a little water at the bottom to protect his hand, a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gases, and to determine whether the sound was from explosion, or from impletion, has placed a small cork in the neck of the bottle; on every occasion, the cork has been driven in with violence into the bottle; he must therefore submit this circumstance to professed chemists; and

ners in the work, and the winders at the mouth of the pit, fall victims to this inevitable catastrophe. The coal-mines belonging to Lord Cawdor, at Llanllyfarch, in Carmarthenshire, were, about a month past, annoyed with this damp, which rendered the miners heavy and sleepy, and made it impossible for them to keep in their lights. Being informed of the circumstance by William Dafydd, of Tynyha, the present overseer of the works, I requested him to slacken a few lumps of fresh lime in the level, or subterraneous passage made by the miners in digging out the coals; having an idea that the carbonic acid gas produced by throwing a few lumps of lime into a little water, would correct the air in the works, and make it more favourable to inhalation and combustion. The overseer complied with my request, and sent me word next day, that the experiment was attended with success, and the miners enabled to go on with the works. The prevalence of the damp in coal mines is so general, and its effects so dangerous, by privation of lives, that I conceived this success in applying a cheap and rational remedy, should be known to the public; that knowledge cannot be better promulgated, than through the medium of your extensively-circulated, and most useful publication. Your's, &c. JOHN JONES.

Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL SURVEY OF LESSING'S WORKS.

(Continued from p. 459, vol. 27.)

THE foregoing scene will have given a sufficient idea of the chaste poetic spirit, and equitably philosophic temper, which pervades this didactic drama. The chief interest of the piece hinges on a *discovery*, as the critics technically call it, that the monk of Libanon is the lost brother of Saladin, father to Conrade and to Recha. The art of the poet has especially been displayed in the delineation of the principal character. On the monk of Libanon, the *Christian* virtues are accumulated without reserve. He is the idea of that peculiar form of perfection, to which the precepts of the Gospel tend to direct the moral efforts of mankind. In Lessing's opinion, probably, it is inexpedient that all men should endeavour to model themselves after the same canon of virtue. Let each carry to the highest attainable excellence, that sort more particularly, as his present laborious profession is as distant from the subject, as law is from physics.



of utility, to which his nature, his sentiments, and his situation, most emphatically dispose him; but let each accustom himself, not merely to tolerate, but to admire, in their respective adapted situations, diverse and antagonist forms of opinion, and of character. The monk of Libanon may be an object of purer veneration, than even Nathan the Wise; but every man is not bound to accomplish himself for the convent.

To the dramatic, succeed the theological, works of Lessing; they are not numerous, but have been very impressive in his country.

A critical analysis of them would scatter curious speculations, but is ill adapted for the nature of a periodical publication.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

**NARRATIVE of a TOUR through BENGAL, BAHAR, and OUDE, to AGRA, DELHI, and other PLACES in the INTERIOR of HINDUSTAN, undertaken in the YEARS, 1794, 1795, 1796, and 1797.**

(Continued from p. 150.)

**O**N the 6th of February, I arrived at Mongheer, a town of some note, pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river; it is a place of great antiquity, and has been a military post for several centuries. The English had formerly a brigade stationed here; but since the frontiers have been so widely extended, it has been converted into an invalid garrison. The fort was built by Sultan Sujah, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and is now in a very ruinous state; but being flanked on one side by the Ganges, and having a wide and deep ditch surrounding the remainder, it is very capable of being converted into a place of defence, on any sudden emergency. There is a small expense magazine in it, under the care of an ordnance-officer, with a pretty little armoury, containing five or six thousand stand of arms in excellent order. The commanding officer has a very elegant and commodious house, pleasantly situated on a rising ground, which commands a beautiful view of the river, meandering through a rich and highly-cultivated country: the other officers have comfortable Bungaloes\* erected at their own expense, for which they have an allowance from government called Batta. This place and Buxar, are the principal invalid stations

on the Bengal Establishment. This excellent institution reflects the highest honour on the liberality and humanity of the East India Company. A large tract of country, skirting the foot of the Baugilpore hills, and stretching westward to the vicinity of Patna, has been apportioned in different allotments, to the veteran Seapoys, who from length of services, or from wounds received in action, are entitled to the grateful remuneration of their employers. The plan of this institution, was originally conceived by Mr. Cleveland, and recommended by him to Mr. Hastings, under whose auspices it was begun; but the variety of important events which crowded on each other during the government of that great and enlightened man, prevented its completion; and it was not until the administration of Lord Cornwallis, that it attained its present systematic form. Sixteen years is the period of service which entitles a Seapoy to be placed on the Invalid Establishment; if at the end of that time he applies for it, and is sufficiently active and vigorous for garrison duty, he is enrolled on the strength of one of the invalid battalions, of which there are two, consisting of three thousand five hundred men, from which, in course of time, he is removed to the Tannah Establishment, when he receives a certain number of biggahs† of jungle ground, agreeably to the rank he held in his corps, rent free, during his own and the next life; the third possessor pays a small quit-rent, which continues one life more, and at the expiration of that, it reverts to government, and is placed on the same footing as the rest of the country. It is wonderful how soon the land is cleared and brought into an agricultural state; every Hindu has such a number of relations and bhacce bunds,‡ that he soon collects a sufficient number to form a little colony on his new estate; a village is quickly erected, and the jungle removed by their united exertions; the ground is then parcelled out amongst them at a certain rent per biggah, which enables the veteran to enjoy the "otium cum dignitate" the remainder of his days. Government gains annually an increase of its territorial revenue, and secures an inexhaustible nursery of recruits for the army.

About ten or eleven miles from Mong-

\* Temporary habitations, the walls of which are mud or clay, with sloping thatched roofs.

† A biggah is about one-third of an English acre.

‡ People of his own cast or tribe.



heer towards the south east, is the village of Sitakoon, celebrated for its hot springs: there are several baths or wells, two of which are under the care of some Brahmins, who will not allow any body to profit by their mineral virtues without a previous application to themselves, accompanied by certain offerings, indispensably necessary to conciliate the favour of the deity, under whose auspices the springs are placed, and by whom they are endowed with their healing qualities: the water is deemed efficacious for scrophulous cases by outward application; and taken internally, it promotes appetite and digestion, by removing obstructions in the liver, spleen, and mesenteric glands. Jars filled from the two hallowed springs, are sent to distant parts of the country to the rajahs and great men, who are unable, from illness or indolence, to enjoy its virtues at the fountain-head. The other springs possess equal virtue, but Brahminical cunning has contrived to destroy their reputation among the Hindus.

The day of my arrival at Mongheer, happened to be the anniversary of the storming of Tippoo's lines, before Seringapatam, by Lord Cornwallis; and on my reaching head-quarters to pay my respects to the commanding officer, I found all the ladies and gentlemen of the garrison assembled in honour of the day. I was favoured with a very polite invitation to join them in the festival, which I the more readily accepted, as I found among the party, some gentlemen of my acquaintance, who were proceeding by land to Patna; and as they were amply provided with tents, carriage, cattle, and other conveniences, they obligingly gave me an invitation to accompany them, which I gladly accepted, as it gave me a better opportunity of seeing the country, than I had hitherto enjoyed; besides the pleasure of agreeable company, which my solitary travelling thus far, rendered particularly desirable. Accordingly on the 14th, we commenced our march for Patna. The party consisted of two officers going to join their corps at Danapore, a gentleman settled at Patna in the commercial line, and an indigo-planter proceeding to Ghazeepore: the officers were attended by a guard of twenty Seapoys, which, with our numerous servants and followers, gave a respectable appearance to our encampment. We generally commenced our march at day-break, and seldom exceeded ten miles a-day; and that our people might have time to get on with

the tents and pitch them on the new ground, we made excursions into the neighbouring villages, and amused ourselves with shooting until about nine o'clock, when we reached the encampment, and sat down to a comfortable breakfast. The tents were always pitched in a tope, or under the branches of a banyan tree, to guard us against the effects of the sun, which we already began to feel rather powerful, while the increased heat of the atmosphere, and the short dusty whirlwinds which began to make their appearance, denoted that the setting in of the hot westerly blasts might soon be expected. These whirlwinds are very common from about the middle of February, to the latter end of March, and are excessively unpleasant and disagreeable: they rise suddenly, and whirling round with great rapidity, carry the dust, and other light matters that get within their sphere of action, to a considerable height into the air. The natives, particularly the Hindus, have a great abhorrence and dread of them, from a superstitious idea that they contain an evil spirit, who, if they are not on their guard, will seize them as his prey: on this account, they take great pains to avoid them; but should one come on so suddenly as to involve them in its vortex, they mutter a short prayer, then roar out "Jou Shytaan" with all their might, spitting all the time to show their detestation, and clapping their hands to frighten the fiend. When the whirlwind has spent itself and left them unhurt, they congratulate each other on the victory they have gained over the evil one, which they ascribe to the purification they underwent that morning in the Ganges, or to the timely aid of the particular deity to whom they are in the habits of making their pious offerings, and whose protection they mentally invoke in the hour of peril.

The distance from Mongheer to Patna, is about one hundred miles, through a country rich in cultivation, from the industry of the invalid Seapoys, and their descendants, who occupy a considerable part of it; immense fields of wheat and barley extended as far as the eye could reach; the villages looked clean and cheerful, and the inhabitants were civil and obliging, without the fawning and timid servility which characterize the same class of people in Bengal. In the cool of the evening, a hoary veteran, who had



risen through the usual gradations, to the rank of a Subadar, and fought under Clive, Coote, or Goddard, might be seen reposing on a Charpauee, under the shade of a Banyan tree, "fighting all his battles o'er again," to a numerous audience. In another place, a weaver employed at his loom in the open air, while a relation, or friend, beguiled his labours, with the delightful twanging of a \*Serindah, the notes of which afforded these untutored sons of nature, the most ravishing delight; although it is probable, the ears of an English or Italian professor, would have been horribly tortured. The mild and chaste deportment of the women cannot escape observation; they are seen going with their brass pots to draw water from the wells, with downcast eye, and regular pace, regardless of what occurs on the right or the left; nor did our foreign appearance seem to excite the least curiosity. One of the officers, and myself, went towards a well, where there were about ten or a dozen assembled. On our near approach, they all turned their backs to us, and one with a timid voice, said, "Nuzdeek† mut aou hum loag gireesht rendee. We immediately obeyed the order, and left them to their labours: it must, however, be observed, that several men of the village were not far off, apparently watching our progress, which no doubt had an effect upon the women, as they were well aware of the punishment which awaited them, if known to converse with strangers of a different religion and cast to themselves; for their voluptuous forms, and piercing black eyes, tempered by the shade of long and beautiful eye-lashes, bespeak them not indifferent to the attentions of the other sex. I must, however, do them the justice to say, that in all my travels in different and remote parts of Hindustan, I have uniformly found the generality of Hindu women, possess much simplicity, mildness, and modesty, of character. Most of the villages had small serais, for the accommodation of travellers; and at regular distances, of about three or four miles, I observed excellent wells, lined with brick and stone, and surrounded by a parapet, about two feet high. Most of these wells were sunk by order of the Emperor, Shere Sha, of the Patan Dynasty, in the sixteenth century. He is generally deemed an Usurper, from having expelled Humayoon, the second

Moghul Emperor, from the throne; a romantic account of whose escape, and adventures in the desert, is fully detailed in Dow's marvellous History of Hindustan. Shere Sha's usurpation, however, was beneficial to the people; for he did more real service during his short reign, than his two Moghul predecessors did in treble the number of years. Among many other public works of utility, he caused wells to be sunk at short distances from each other, through all the great roads in the empire, and trees to be planted near them, to shelter travellers from the fervid heat of the sun. Those who have experienced the luxury of water and shade, in travelling during the hot season within the tropics, can best appreciate the value of his gift. I have frequently seen groups of travellers, of various descriptions, reposing under the branches of these trees, during the noon-day heat; devotees, proceeding on a pilgrimage to Ghyah, Benares, and other holy places; Buneahs and Gosseyns travelling on commercial business, and sturdy Moghuls, and Patans, seeking military employment, intermixed with camels, horses, bullocks, palanquins, &c. forming altogether a very picturesque scene, and frequently presenting lively images of the manners and customs of the Eastern nations, three thousand years ago, as handed down to us in Scripture. We had frequent applications from the villagers, and sometimes from the travellers, for medical aid: all Europeans, of whatever rank or professions, are supposed by the natives, who reside at a distance from our towns and cantonments, to be wonderfully skilled in the healing art; and applications for medicines are sure to be made, whether they are afflicted with any ailment or not. We had many opportunities of exercising our Esculapian skill, during this march; and as the disorders were mostly imaginary, I doubt not but we effected many capital cures.

We were visited one evening by a set of jugglers, who craved permission to exhibit their skill, for our diversion; which being granted, they proceeded to perform a great variety of very pleasing deceptions, particularly that of the Mango tree, which I dare say most gentlemen who have resided any time in Bengal, or the upper provinces, have had opportunities of seeing. A Mango stone was buried in the ground before our faces, with sundry strange grimaces, and affected incantations by the jugglers; in a short space of time, a slender tree was observed

\* The Hindustanee violin.

† Dont come near, we are modest women.



observed to sprout up from the spot, which, in the course of an hour, grew the height of four or five feet, with an exuberant foliage, and several green mangoes, which we were requested to pluck and taste; the process was certainly very adroitly managed, and excited a considerable degree of pleasure and surprise. The whole tribe of slight-of-hand men in Europe are mere bunglers, when compared with the jugglers of India; their deceptions are so admirably executed, and some of their performances of such a strange nature, that the ignorant and superstitious natives, believing as they do all the enchantments described in such books as the *Arabian Nights Entertainment*, may well ascribe to them necromantic powers. Even some pious Roman catholic missionaries have gravely asserted, that the jugglers on the coast of Coromandel had dealings with the devil, as their feats were beyond the reach of human power. Without subscribing to the opinions of those reverend fathers, I must confess, that many of their actions are very wonderful, and one of them in particular has been pronounced by surgeons, eminently skilled in the anatomy of the human body, to be impossible. What I allude to is, the circumstance of a man thrusting a sword down his own throat, up to the hilt, without receiving any injury. With all due submission to these learned anatomists, who decide so dogmatically on the impossibility of the thing, I must beg to state, that I have seen it performed by the Pandarums, at Madras, above a dozen times; and I doubt not, but there are hundreds of people in England, who have seen it also; there was no deception, no trick whatever, but an absolute deglutition of the blade of a sword, formed like a cut and thrust, but blunt at the point and edges. I examined it minutely, and found it to be a real and substantial piece of cold iron; the man threw his head back, so as to bring the passage of the throat in a straight line with the stomach, he then took the sword in both his hands, and inserted it with great care, until the whole was engulphed, and the hilt only remained out of his mouth. I once saw it performed before several gentlemen, among whom was the surgeon of an Indiaman, then at anchor in Madras roads; he was very sceptical on the subject, until it was fairly brought to issue, when the reality of the circumstance excited his extreme astonishment; he desired the man to repeat the operation, and when

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at length all his doubts were removed, he made the Pandarum a proposal, to go with him to Europe, in consideration of which, he would give him \*one thousand pagodas on the spot, a like sum on his arrival in England, with his expenses there, and other advantages. The tenth part of this sum would have been a fortune to the man, and for that amount he would have attended him all his life, in any part of the peninsula of India; but his cast was an insuperable barrier to his going on board a ship, to the great mortification and disappointment of the doctor. I should not have entered into so prolix a statement of this affair, were I not well assured that there are many people in England, particularly professional men, who regard the circumstance as a mere travelling romance; and it is not many months since I dined at a friend's house, with a large party, whom I found on my entrance, exercising their risible faculties, at the expense of a gentleman, who had arrived a short time before from India, and entertained them with an account of what he had seen in that country; they swallowed sundry relations of dancing elephants, musical snakes, flying foxes, and other strange things, but they could not swallow the sword; no, that stuck in their throats, and occasioned a tickling which brought on the risibility I observed, on my first entrance. The gentleman, understanding that I had been in India, appealed to me for the truth of his narration. I confirmed it, without hesitation; but some of the company did not seem to be convinced, and the gentleman has since acquired the nick-name, of the sword-eater. I shall dismiss the subject with observing, that there are many circumstances which occur daily in the streets of Calcutta and other towns of India, which would be deemed fabulous by the good people of this country; and, on the contrary, the narration of many things that are common in the streets of London, would, by the natives of Hindustan, be attributed to the fertile imagination of a prolific brain; due credit ought, therefore, to be attached to such relations, although they do not come within the immediate scope of our conceptions.

On the 24th, we arrived at Patna, the capital of Bahar, and experienced the most polite and friendly reception at †Chalees Suttoon, the hospitable man-

\* Four hundred pounds sterling.

† The Palace of forty pillars.



sign of Mr. Blake. This gentleman was mint, and assay-master, a post he owed entirely to his own merit, which modest and unassuming, as real merit always is, a discriminating government duly appreciated and, by appointing him to the office, reflected as much credit upon itself by its judicious selection, as upon him in being the object of it. Mr. Blake was so obliging, as to accompany us round the several departments of the mint, and to explain the principles on which the different machines were constructed. Most of them were inventions of his own, and tended greatly to simplify the work, and to save a vast deal of manual labour; but in bringing them to perfection, he had many difficulties to encounter, arising principally from the opposition to his plans, by the \*Shroffs and Soucars of the city. These people, spared neither trouble nor expense, in counteracting his views, in consequence of his appointment proving a death-blow, to the lucrative traffic they carried on, by adulterating and debasing the coin; a practise they had exercised with impunity, in consequence of the mint having heretofore been under their own management. They bribed the native workmen, to obstruct the action of the machines;—the Brahmins were employed to fulminate their anathemas against those who resisted the temptation; and every art was made use of to overturn the system, which government had so wisely planned, and Mr. Blake so ably executed: that gentleman, however, by dint of perseverance, and an active attention to every branch of the business, himself surmounted all difficulties, and brought the coinage to a state of beauty and elegance, unknown before in that part of India. Still much remains to be done, before the mint is brought to that state of perfection, it ought to possess; and there is no grievance which calls more loudly for redress, than the loss arising to individuals from the various species of rupees, that are current in the Company's dominions: there are Dacca Rupees, Moorshedabad Rupees, Patna Rupees, Benares Rupees, and many others, all of which are nominally of the same value, but they differ materially in intrinsic worth, and each of them is current only in the province where it is coined, to the great detriment, inconvenience, and loss of travellers, merchants, and manufacturers. The Moor-

shedabad Rupee is intrinsically about three per centum better than any other; but on my arrival at Patna, I was obliged to pay a Shroff five per cent. to exchange them for the current coin of the place; consequently my real loss was eight per cent. This on a large sum is a very serious consideration, and a remittance by bills of exchange is still heavier, owing to the business being entirely in the hands of the Shroffs, who settle the exchange of the day, to suit their own purposes; and whether any other person is the drawer or purchaser of a bill, the Hoondagoon, that is, the Exchange, is always against him. Attempts have been made by government, to suppress this evil, but hitherto without effect; the Shroffs possess not only all the monied influence, but the greatest part of the actual specie in the Peninsula passes through their hands; there are individuals among them, worth three or four millions of pounds sterling; and these overgrown Leviathans in wealth can at any time fix the rate of exchange between one city and another, and even distress government, should it oppose their rapacious and inordinate cupidity. When Lord Cornwallis endeavoured to correct the abuses which prevailed in the Bazar of Calcutta, respecting the exchange on gold mohurs, and issued a proclamation for that purpose; the Shroffs shut up their shops to a man, not a rupee could be changed, and all business was at a stand, until the obnoxious order was rescinded.

The first step towards breaking this oppressive and dangerous influence, is to have but one coin of each denomination current throughout the British provinces; and to have them impressed with the King's head, and appropriate Latin inscriptions, like the money in England. This measure would tend to facilitate the course of exchange, and prevent that inundation of base coin, which at present circulates through our Eastern possessions. The money is at present impressed with the name and titles, in Persian characters, of the nominal Emperor of the House of Timur, a poor blind and unfortunate old man, dependant upon a subordinate\* chief of the Marattah republic, for his daily subsistence; continuing his name therefore on the coin of

\* Money-changers and bankers.

\* This tour took place before the Marattah war, and the consequent emancipation of the old Emperor from Marattah thralldom, by Lord Lake.



a country, which neither yields him a revenue, nor acknowledges his authority, is only a mockery of his fallen and degraded state, and unworthy of a great and powerful nation, whose sovereignty is fully established on a firm, and unequivocal basis. The next and principal step, towards equalizing the rate of exchange, is the establishment of a national bank, on a broad and solid foundation, capable of withstanding the united influence of the native bankers; an act of government should be passed to give a legality, and currency to its notes, in all parts of the provinces, and the collectors of the revenue should be directed to receive them from the Zemindars, in payment of their rents; this measure would stamp a value upon them among the cautious Hindu villagers, and pave the way to a general circulation, which would consequently preclude the necessity of applying to the Shroffs for remittances, as a bank-note can as easily be conveyed in a letter, as the Hoondhee of a native banker.

There are many people both in India and in England, who have made this business their particular study, and are much better qualified to deliver their sentiments, in a regular and digested plan, than myself; and I only hope, the few crude observations which I have made, may induce them to employ their talents in arranging a system of such general benefit, as the emancipation of commerce from the griping fangs of Hindu money-changers.

*(To be continued.)*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PLANS OF REFORM IN THE REPRESENTATION  
OF THE COMMONS IN PARLIAMENT.

No. II.

THE sub-committee appointed by a general meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster, published a Report of a Plan of Reform, with a most argumentative and eloquent introduction.

The Report is as underneath:—

*Plan for taking the Suffrages of the People, at the Election of Representatives to serve in Parliament.*

Art. I. That each county be divided into as many districts, as it is entitled to elect Representatives, each district claiming one Representative.

Art. II. That the division of the county into districts, be constituted in such a manner, that each district contain nearly an equal number of males, competent to vote in elections; regard being

had as much as may be to the parochial divisions of the kingdom, so that each division comprehend a certain number of parishes. And moreover, that each district receive its denomination from the parish, containing the greatest number of electors.

Art. III. That the election of Representatives to serve in Parliament, be held annually through England and Wales, on the first Tuesday in July; that the election commence between the hours of Eight and Eleven, and be finally closed before the sun-set of the same day.

Art. IV. That the male inhabitants of this country, (aliens, minors, criminals, and insane persons excepted,) be admitted to vote at the election of Representatives; subject only to the forms, provisions, and regulations, specified in this report.

V. That the number of Representatives, returned by the inhabitants of each county of England and Wales, be settled for the term of seven years, next ensuing, according to the following schedule:—

That the county of Rutland, and the two Universities, return each two Representatives	2—6
The counties of Huntingdon and Westmoreland, each three	3—6
The county of Bedford, five	5—5
Berkshire, Cumberland, Herefordshire, each six	6—18
Bucks, Cambridgeshire, with Ely, Hertfordshire, Dorset, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, each seven	7—42
Leicestershire	8—8
Sussex, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, each nine	9—27
Cheshire, Cornwall, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Salop, Staffordshire, each ten	10—60
Hampshire, Wiltshire, each eleven	11—22
Gloucestershire	13—13
Essex, Surrey, with Southwark, each sixteen	16—32
Lincolnshire, seventeen	17—17
Kent, Lancashire, Somerset, Suffolk, each eighteen	18—72
Durham (Bishoprick,) with Northumberland, Devon, each twenty-one	21—42
Norfolk, twenty-two	22—22
Wales with Monmouth, thirty	30—30
Middlesex with London, and Westminster, forty-five	45—45
Yorkshire, forty-six	46—46

Total 513  
Art.



Art. VI. That an exact roll be kept of the male inhabitants competent to vote in each parish, continued down to the first Tuesday in June; and that no person be permitted to give his suffrage, whose name is not found in that roll. That this roll be delivered in upon oath of the Clergyman, Church-wardens, or other officers of the parish, to the Church-wardens of that parish or district, where the poll is taken.

Art. VII. That the Sheriffs, together with all the Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Aldermen, and Magistrates, form in each county a grand inquest for allotting the districts, in due proportion, to the male inhabitants competent to vote, and for denominating the same; and that such inquest be finally settled, and notice of the allotment given to each parish, comprehended in the district, within the term of ten days after the first Tuesday in June.

Art. VIII. That the election of the Representatives of the people, be made at the principal town or village of the district.

Art. IX. That the poll of each district be taken by ballot; under the conduct of the Church-wardens of the parish in the district where the election is made.

Art. X. The Church-wardens of the district, at the close of the poll, shall declare the name of the person elected, and certify the same to the sheriff, in order to its being transmitted to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Art. XI. That the annual Session of Parliament shall commence upon the first Thursday in November, unless some extraordinary event, or urgent national business, should make it indisputably requisite for the Crown to assemble it before that period.

Art. XII. That the Session terminate upon the last day of April, unless the national business should be sooner dispatched; the Crown, nevertheless, having power to prolong the Session beyond the stated period if any urgent business remain unsettled; in which case, the Parliament may continue its sitting, to the first Tuesday in July.

Art. XIII. That all Members of the Common's House of Parliament, before taking their seats, declare upon oath, that they do not hold any office or emolument at the will of the Crown or of any Lord of Parliament, that they will give due attendance to business, and act with fidelity to the people, in the discharge of their important trust.

Art. XIV. That all Members serving in Parliament, be entitled to reasonable wages, according to the wholesome practice of ancient times.

Art. XV. That all election causes be finally decided by Jury, before the Judges of Assize.

Art. XVI. That every person competent to give his suffrage as an elector, be also esteemed qualified to be elected, to serve his country in Parliament.

(Signed) By order of the Sub-committee,  
G. BRAND HOLLIS\*, Chairman.

May 27, 1780. Your's, &c.

CAPEL LOFFT.

ERRATUM. No. I. p. 254, line 17, for "state in the *subject*," read, "state in the *abstract*."

### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN that entertaining department of your Magazine, called "Extracts from the Port Folio of a Man of Letters," for October last, under the head "*Mosaic*," is the following query:—"Whence is the name derived?"—Your contributor to that article then proceeds to state, that "the first and earliest historic instance (Exodus xxvii. 17.) of the practice of this art is the stomacher, worn by the high priest of the Jews. Was the art therefore ascribed to Moses?"—At the close of the article he says, "Furietti wrote *De Musaicis*, in 1752."

Your correspondent's definition of *Mosaic* is correct, and his conjecture of its etymon ingenious; yet, as he appears not satisfied with it himself, I will endeavour, as far as I am able, to resolve his enquiry; at least to keep the question from falling into obscurity, and, perhaps, elicit some fresh light on the subject, from some more learned correspondent.—I shall first examine the word in different languages, and draw my inferences from what appears to me to be its root. *Mosaic*, or *Mozaic*, English; *Mosaïque*, French; *Mosaico*, Italian; *Mosaicus*, or *Musaicus*, *Musivus*, *opus musivum*, *musæcum vel tessellatum*, Latin; *Μῦσαιον*, *Μῦσαιον*, *Μῦσαιον*, Greek; meaning a pavement, picture, or table of cubes, or other forms of glass, stone, enamels, bricks, &c. highly polished; elegant; proceeding from the Muses; poetical; sweet; pleasant. According to which, I take leave to assume, that the word

\* Wyorll's Pol. Pap. vol. I p. 228—299.



Mosaic is a corruption of, and should more properly be called, Musaick paving or painting, not as being invented by Moses, of which we have no authority, but being solely used and appropriated for those small and elegant temples, or apartments, termed, by the ancients, Museums, as being consecrated to the Muses.

The finest specimens of Musaick paving in England are in the British Museum, and, I believe, at the East India House; the former found in excavating for the foundation of the Bank of England, and presented, by the Governor and Company of that opulent establishment, to our National Museum; and the latter found in Leadenhall street, an engraving of which is published. There were also some fine ones discovered at Bath. Musaick work, doubtless, originated in the East, and is either the type, or the follower, of their rich carpets. From the orientals the Romans acquired the art, and executed some considerable works in this style. In the cupola of St. Peter, in the Vatican at Rome, are executed in Musaick, four of the fathers of the church, after paintings by Lanfranc, Sacchi, Romanelli, and Pellegrini. Among the other celebrated pictures, that have been copied in mosaick, are the Martyrdom of St. Petronillo, after Guercino, in the same church; and the Sacrament of St. Jerome, by Domenichino, in the church of St. Girolamo della Carita at Rome, the original of which is in the Napoleon Museum at Paris.—Many of the finest pictures of Raffaele have been thus copied; and in the Borghesian palace at Rome are six fine mosaicks, representing Orpheus, surrounded by animals, and supposed to be composed of above nine thousand pieces. The mosaicks, that are in the palace of the Grand Duke at Florence, are reckoned the finest in the world.

Sir Christopher Wren wished the paintings in the dome of St. Paul's to have been thus executed; but he was overruled. Had he succeeded, we should not, at this very early day after their execution, have been lamenting their destruction, which is fast approaching: they are now falling off, and, in a few years, it is probable (if no preventives are adopted), not a vestige of them will be left behind. Your's, &c.

19, College hill, JAMES ELMES.  
Queen-street, Cheapside, Aug. 4.

P. S. Your Correspondent F. page 425 vol. 26, for December last (1808), says, (after exposing several absurdities in Origny's Dic-

tionnaire des Origines), that "honest Bailey, under the word *Gregorian* thinks not of the Pontiff, with the *chant and calendar*, but of one *Mr. Gregory*, a barber, in the Strand;" I wish to know from him, in what edition of Bailey it is to be found, for it is not in mine, which is the 25th, 1783; but it does contain the absurd definition of thunder, that F. mentions, as "a noise known by persons not deaf," with the information, that thunder is "a bright flame!!! rising suddenly, moving with great violence through the air, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling."

#### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the hasty sketch, which in January last I sent you, of the Memoirs of Mr. C. Grignion, I promised, if it came to hand, to add to them his *Rules for executing Caricatures*, in the execution of which he had considerable success. The term is altogether Italian; for *caricatura* means literally the charge of a gun, (*certa quantita di munizione che si metta nell'archibuso d'altro*), says Altieri; but we take it in the sense, I believe, of a thing overcharged.—He says, "It is best to begin, by making a harsh likeness of the person, without attempting the absolute caricature, and, in this likeness, the principal attention must be paid to the true relative proportions of the face.

"A remarkably long face should be made still longer, and if any constituent part in a face is long in proportion to the other features, this part should be increased, and the other parts (or, at least, that which is connected with it) diminished: if the face is remarkably smooth, it should be perfectly polished in the caricature; if rugged, it should be increased to rock-work; fatness, leanness, &c. should all be treated on the same principles. In the expression, a similar method should be observed; if the subject usually looks grave, his caricature should have a still more solemn aspect; if cunning, simple, &c. the same rule should be attended to; in consequence, those subjects that have not any remarkable disproportions, or in whose faces the expression is not uniform, but in some degree divided between different passions, are as difficult to caricature, as it would be to obtain a striking and favourable likeness of them; indeed, the caricature of such persons can only be like them in those moments, when that passion predominates, which was the object of the caricaturist.



caricaturist. The ridiculous should never so far exceed the likeness, as to render the identity of the caricature doubtful for an instant. The spectator should be enabled to fix instantly on the person intended, and then be induced to laugh at the ridiculous figure he makes; to do otherwise is to make monsters, not caricatures."

On these principles he executed a great many, some of which are now in his brother's possession; among others, *Hewetson*, *Netey*, a good and philosophical character, *Moore*, *Deare*, *Robinson*, *Woodford*, *Fagan*, *Durns*, *Tresham*, *Dr. Bates*, all the antiquarians, your humble servant, &c. &c.

There are a few typographical errors in the paper of January last, which I take this opportunity of correcting. In the second column, at line 16, read *at last*, for *at length*; for *Adimarc*, read *Admari*; for *Clauds*, read *Claudes*.

There is also an error, in my saying it was Mr. Littledale, of whom he took leave at Florence, during the plague there. He was then at Berhice, but it is true, that Mr. L. died, as I remarked.—*Naldi*, who knew Mr. G. at Florence and Rome, will bear witness to his taste, and love of the science of music; and his brother now writes, that he was only thirteen years of age, when he gained the silver pallet of the society, although reported fourteen, to comply with their rules. His friend, Mr. Grant, attests, "that he was never an hour in his company, without obtaining some valuable information, and he had frequent opportunities of admiring his virtues, genius, and attainments." Among his sketches, his *Elijah ascending to Heaven* is a very sublime thing; it is from the book of *King's*—"My Father! my Father! I see the chariots of heaven, and the horsemen thereof." For Mr. Penn, of Stoke Park, among other clever things, all connected with views on the spot, is a *Horace leading his Mistress over his Sabine Farm*. From Mr. Penn he received deserved patronage, and used to reckon, besides his noble friend Lord Clive, Lord Berwick, the Right Hon. Charles Long, the Duke of Sussex, also Pius Sextus, the Cardinals Albani, De Bernis, and many more of the papal court, who possessed a taste for art.

I learnt also lately, that *Deare*, the sculptor (of whose progress a good memoir would be valuable) died at Rome of a malignant fever, in the arms of his friend Grignon, who attended his respected remains to

the tomb of *Caius Castus*, where all the English are interred, and read the church service over his grave. He also undertook, it is said, to be executor of his last wishes; but whether he left any children, or any property, such as his abilities entitled him to have acquired, I am not able to say; only I have the pleasure to announce, that a copy by him of the *Belvidere Apollo*, of the size of the original, done for Lord Berwick, is daily expected in England, from Malta, to which place his friends conveyed it, on the first entrance of the French into the city of Rome.

Of this true artist, so lost to his country, I never think, but with the poignant feelings of regret; like our great *Barry* (whose faults I could never perceive, through the glory that surrounded them), he was keenly sensible of injuries, because he was incapable of committing any, and looked upon meanness and malignity as monstrous and unnatural, giving way to his glowing indignation, wherever they appeared; like him, too, he had his full share of injuries from certain antiquarians, who, possessing early access to all travellers, and having an interest of their own to serve, that is incompatible with the interests of the residing artists, traverse their prospects of employment in all directions, anticipating patronage with irresistible power.

Let me close this article with an anecdote that will give a better idea of *Deare's* zeal for his art, than a volume of panegyric.

Being at dinner at Grotto-Ferrata, where I passed my summer to avoid the heat of Rome, in one of the warmest days I ever remember, he arrived on foot, in company with a *Formatorè* (a plaster caster), having carried, by turns, for seventeen miles, about 20lb. of clay, and a bag of plaster of Paris. Dinner was just served, but he would not come up to partake of it, until I first promised to drive him, the instant the cloth was removed, to Monte-Dragone, a deserted villa, belonging to Prince Borghese, of which I had the keys, that he might there press off one of the side-looks of the famous *Antinous*, not having been able, from his own correct drawing of it, to give any thing like its character to the hair of a French lady whose bust he was executing. We went there; he stole the impression, and returned in raptures to Rome, on foot the same evening.

Such, alas! was the artist, whom that academy abandoned and forgot, who afterwards



afterwards banished from their society the noble author of the *Adelphi Pictures*, the designer and engraver of *Job* and *Palamon*, whose mind was as comprehensive as the most enlightened of all that have practised the art, and who united to the energies of a man the simplicity of a child, the self-denial of a philosopher, and the virtues of a Christian.

Your's, &c.

G. CUMBERLAND.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXIV.

ANACREON.

THE great name of Anacreon demands an extended consideration: the celebrity of his Muse, and the number of the pieces attributed to him, distinguish him from the obscure and uncertain poets. From the many translations which have appeared in almost every language of Europe, there are few more universally known than the Bard of Téos. By the admirers of warm and voluptuous poetry, he has, at all times, been eagerly perused, and frequently imitated. By these means he is familiarly known, even to that numerous class of readers, to whom, in his original dress, he would be unintelligible. Every poetical volume which issues from the press contains some imitation of his manner. Our very songs applaud the name, and often breathe the spirit, of Anacreon.

He had the advantage, too, of living at a time, when authentic history began to supply the place of unfounded traditions; in the polished age, when Hipparchus, of Athens, and Polycrates, of Samos, contended with laudable ambition, for the superior patronage of literature and the arts. Yet there are very few particulars of his life, that can be stated with any thing like certainty. He was born at Téos, a city of Ionia, in those delightful regions, where the inhabitants were equally remarkable for their genius and their luxury.\* His birth is most commonly placed about the 55th Olymp. in the sixth cent. B. C. His father's name is uncertain; his mother's, *Ætía*. M. Dacier has attempted to prove, from Plato, that he was connected with the family of that philoso-

pher, and consequently allied to the *Codridæ*, the noblest race in Athens. But Mr. Gail\* has satisfactorily detected this mistake, which arose from a misinterpretation of a very obvious passage in Plato's Dialogue on Temperance.† His family was, probably, illustrious, but his glory is derived from his genius, and not from his birth. If we may credit some accounts, he appears, in his earlier days, to have followed, with some activity, the sinking fortunes of his country. When Harpagus, the general of Cyrus, invested Téos, and had made himself master of their ramparts, the inhabitants, finding themselves unequal to the contest, like the modern Portuguese, adopted the generous resolution of abandoning their country, rather than submit to the slavery intended for them. They unanimously went on board their ships, and, sailing into Thrace, fixed themselves in the city of Abdera, where they had not long been settled, before the Thracians, jealous of these new neighbours, endeavoured to expel them. It was during these conflicts that he lost the friends whom he celebrates in his epigrams; and it was at Abdera, that he is supposed to have written his fifty-ninth Ode.

This magnanimous expatriation of the Teians is historically noticed by Herodotus; but that Anacreon accompanied them, is not so clear. The idea one is apt to form of him, is that of a happy indolent mortal, too fond of his own ease to endure these sudden emigrations. He seems to have been a professed despiser of business, and of all those affairs, whether domestic or public, which usually occupy the attention of mankind. Love and wine had the disposal of all his hours; and if he engaged in the pleasing amusement of poetry, for to him, probably, it was never a study, his object was not so much to compliment the Muses, as to celebrate his favourite pursuits. His whole life was a continued state of voluptuous repose, which admitted of no interruption, but what arose from the varied allurements of festivity and pleasure. When his senses were calmed by enjoyment, he amused his imagination, by retracing in his memory the delights he had experienced, and in descriptions where he has indulged in all the wantonness of Bacchanalian

\* *Ingenia Asiatica inclita per gentes fecere Poëtz, Anacreon, inde Mimnermus et Anagychnus, &c.*—SOLINVS.

\* Gail, Pref. in *Anac.* Paris, 1799.

† The sagacious Bayle had already adverted to this error.



frenzy. Ovid has censured him, for thus blending with love the grosser vice of intoxication :

Quid nisi cum multo Venerem confundere  
vino,

Præcepit Lyrici Teïa Musa senis ?

We are informed, indeed, by Pausanias,\* that a statue was erected, which represented him in the habit of a lyric poet, but disgraced by the indecent posture of a drunkard.

In writing the life of a poet, so notorious for his amorous disposition, it might be expected, that we should mention some of those anecdotes, which the industry of former Editors has not only promulgated, but discussed. But as they are at best very uncertain, and too many of them betray the vice which disgraces the memory of Anacreon, no reader, we hope, will regret their omission. We shall only observe, that it would be extremely difficult to clear him of this heavy charge, even if his own odes, *Τραφε μοι Βαθιλλαν ἐπω* and *Ω παι παρθενιον βλεπων*, were not in themselves sufficient to condemn him.† Upon the authority of Hermesianax, cited by Athenæus, attempts have been made to prove an intercourse between him and Sappho ; but Athenæus himself refutes the story. It is impossible to synchronize these two eminent poets, and the airy visions that have been founded on this supposed connection, vanish before historical truth.‡

The poetical talents of Anacreon, and perhaps a similarity of disposition, had cemented a friendship between him and Polycrates, the tyrant, or sovereign of Samos. It is probable, that, allured by the kindness of the Prince, and the splendour of his court, he was detained there during the greater part of the reign of Polycrates. And his residence at Samos must have been favourable to its inhabitants ; for, by the influence of his amatory poetry, he is said to have restrained the severe and cruel temper of Polycrates, and softened it into tenderness and benevolence to his subjects.§ Somewhat

before the remarkable accident,\* which put an end to the life and authority of Polycrates, he was invited to the court of Hipparchus, who then governed Athens with great wisdom and moderation. A barge, with fifty oars, was sent to convey him over the Ægean Sea. Plato, who relates this circumstance, has in another place stiled Anacreon, *ὁ σοφὸς Ανακρέων*, a title, which seems singularly bestowed on the Teïan bard, unless he be supposed to have merited it from contempt of wealth and greatness. When Hipparchus was slain in the conspiracy excited by Harmodius and Aristogiton, it is generally supposed, that he returned to Téos, his native city, which was, upon the death of Cyrus, restored to its former inhabitants. Suidas, indeed, states, that he ended his days at Abdera, whether he was compelled once more to fly, upon a violent commotion breaking out at Téos ; but this seems uncertain. He had attained his 85th year, and has been mentioned by Lucian,† as one instance of those who were conspicuous for their Longevity. The story of his being choaked by a grape-stone is familiar to every school-boy, and we only mention it here, to observe, that Fabricius has cast some doubt upon its truth. "Uvæ passæ acino tandem suffocatus," he says ; "si credimus Suidam in Οἰνοποτρῆς ; alii enim hoc mortis genere periisse tradunt Sophoclem."‡ Had this anecdote been true, his fate would have been, indeed, singularly emblematic of his disposition. But the doubt of Fabricius appears to be well founded ; for it is not probable, that Lucian, who asserts that Sophocles was killed by a grape-stone, and nearly in the same place mentions the longevity of Anacreon, would have omitted mentioning so remarkable a catastrophe in both.§ Of the works of Anacreon, but a small portion has escaped the ravages of time. Besides the odes and epigrams which are still extant, he is said to have composed elegies, hymns, and iambics. Some writers have, indeed, attributed to him the invention of the lyre : but this would be giving it a more recent origin than it seems fairly entitled to claim.

\* Lib. i.

† Ælian. Var. Hist. lib. ix. c. 4.

‡ It is remarkable, that Barnes maintains the probability of this connection. Fabricius supposes, they might have been cotemporary, but ridicules the amour. Vossius rejects the idea entirely, as does Borrichius.—Vide also Bayle on this subject.

§ Maxim. Tyr. § 34.

\* Herod. iii. c. 29.

† Luc. Dial.

‡ Fabricii Bibliothec. Græc. lib. ii. cap. 15.

§ There is a pretty epitaph upon Anacreon, alluding to this, by Cælius Calpurnius, and beginning

*At te, sancte Senex, acinus sub tartara misit, &c.*  
Without



Without resorting to the fabulous æra of Linus and Orpheus, the enlightened age of the Pisistratidæ, of which Anacreon was so conspicuous an ornament, implies such an improvement in literature and the arts, that we may reasonably assign it a date considerably anterior to him. That he was accustomed to sing his own compositions to the lyre, is more probable. In his time, music and poetry were inseparable. As most of his odes are short and simple in their construction, they were easily adapted to the simple melodies of the Greeks. Or, perhaps, it was little more than a sort of musical recitation, which varied according to the passions or feeling of the moment. We are informed by Aulus Gellius,\* that, even in his time, the poems of Anacreon were sung at banquets, and other entertainments.†

The odes of Anacreon were not discovered till about the middle of the 16th century, when Henry Stephen, in 1554, gave them to the world, accompanied with annotations, and a Latin version of the text.‡ He is said to have found the 7th Ode on the cover of an old book; but we are not correctly informed, by what means he was so fortunate as to discover the remainder. When, therefore, they made their appearance with all this parade of editorship, they were received by the learned of that time, with considerable suspicion and doubt; and as Henry Stephen was then young, many scrupled not to consider the whole as a literary imposition. They refused to acknowledge them as relics of the Teian bard, and suspected them of being the fabrication of monks. Robertellus, an acute and sagacious critic of that age, expressly denied their authenticity. When the suspicious circumstances under which these odes first appeared are fairly considered, this hesitation, on the part of the then literati, appears to us natural and justifiable. The Vatican manuscript had not then been consulted. The most laborious researches into the

writings of the ancients, tended but little to prove their being genuine, at least to the extent maintained by Stephen and his friends; or rather they appeared to favour the contrary opinions. For though the ancient grammarians, such as Maximus Tyrius, Athenæus, Hephæstio, Stobæus, Pollux, Hesychius, and Eustathius, frequently allude to, and repeatedly praise, the works of Anacreon, yet of the fifty-five odes, published by Stephen, only the 17th, which we have mentioned before, and the 42d, Πόθω μὲν Διονύσῃ, can be found in either of them. It is remarkable, too, that Horace, who professes to imitate the Grecian poet, no where alludes to any of the odes now supposed to be his. It was thought, too, that, in some of them, ideas and words occurred, which could not belong to the age of Anacreon. Nor were these doubts confined to the period, when the poems made their first appearance; they were entertained by many writers of the last century. Hemsterhuisius and De Pauw, in particular, have pronounced most of them to be spurious. Baxter and Barnes have, on the other hand, maintained their integrity. Others have steered a middle course, and have only supposed, that many of them are not the work of Anacreon, but that some, from internal evidence, may be presumed to be his: of this opinion are Faber and Bentley. Fischer, in an excellent dissertation prefixed to his edition of Anacreon,\* in a great measure coincides with them; but is disposed to think, that, though several of them cannot be considered as the genuine remains of Anacreon, yet that the whole may be referred to the pure ages of Greece; that they are not, according to the expression of Robertellus, the triflings of some insipid Græcists. The Vatican MS. consulted by Scaliger and Salmasius, confirmed the antiquity of most of the poems. At length this question appears to have been set at rest, by the industry of the Abate Spaletti, who, in 1781, published at Rome, a fac simile of the pages of the Vatican MS. which contained the odes of Anacreon.

It will not be necessary to enter into any length of discussion upon the merits of a writer, whose poems, either in the original, or by innumerable translations, are in the hands of almost every class of readers. A few observations, therefore, upon their character and style will close our

\* Lib. xix. cap. 9. He particularly mentions the 4th ode, 'Του ἀργυροῦ τοπέων, 4.

† It appears, by Gail's edit. that attempts were made to set four of the original odes of Anacreon to music, by Le Sueur, Gossec, Mehul, and Cherubini. But the chromatic skill of these gentlemen is very unlike the ancient simplicity of the Greeks; and they have all mistaken the accentuation of the words.

‡ The Latin version was supposed to be the performance of Dorat.



account of this interesting poet. We have already suggested the idea which may be formed of him, and the same character will be found to prevail in his works. They are the careless and spontaneous effusions of a mind indolent and voluptuous, which had the happy talent of expressing, with ease and sensibility, the various sensations that affected it. His amatory odes are tender and elegant; and there is, in general, a delicacy in his flattery, and in the praise of the beauties whom he celebrates, which is rarely observable in any other ancient poet. In this he excels Horace; and Catullus and Ausonius sink infinitely below him. In some it must be confessed, that the warmth of his ideas hurries him into a freedom of description bordering on indecency; but the indecency is in the allusions, and never in the words. The two odes we have already pointed out, it is true, admit of no defence.

The great merit of Anacreon is simplicity. His odes are not the laboured productions of art, but the spontaneous effusions of a lively old man, to whom poetry was an amusement. This peculiar feature, which no other ancient possesses in so eminent a degree, seldom fails to conciliate the love and admiration of his readers, who sympathize even in his excesses. His poetic invention is displayed in those allegorical fictions which have since been so frequently imitated. Many, too, have endeavoured to imitate the happy facility of his manner, and that amiable negligence which defies all comparison. His metre has been frequently adopted by the modern Latin poets, such as Scaliger, Taubman, Barthius, and others. Angesianus, to whom our Prior was so much indebted, is, perhaps, his most successful imitator. In France, the lighter productions of Chaulieu, La Farre, and others, were professedly upon the style of Anacreon: nor are we in this country without some specimens of lyric poetry, in which, perhaps, his manner is still more happily preserved.

**ANACREON**—H. Stephani, princeps editio, Lutet. 4to. 1554.

———— Morel. and Steph. Lutet. 8vo. 1556.

———— Liberti; Paris, 8vo. 1624. This edit. does not appear to have been known to Maittaire, De Bure, or Clement. It was found in the Biblioth. Askew. No. 957.

———— Fabri; Salm. 8vo. 1660-80-90. Gr. and Lat.

**ANACREON**—Baxter; Lond. 1695.

———— Barnes; Lond. 1721.

———— Maittaire; Lond. 1725.

———— Pauwii; 4to. Tr. Rhen. 1732.

———— Fischeri; 8vo. Lips. 1753-76 93.

———— Spaletti; Rom. 1781.

———— Brunckii; Argent. 1778.

———— Bodoni; Parm. 8vo. 1784.

———— Fosteri; 12mo. Lond. 1802.

———— Bothii; 12mo. Lips. 1803.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

**HISTORICAL DISSERTATION, on the SORTILEGES of the ANCIENTS, called SORTES HOMERICÆ, SORTES VIRGILIANÆ, &c. and on those known among the CHRISTIANS, by the name of SORTES SANCTORUM.**

**T**HIS manner of inquiring into futurity, unquestionably, took its rise from a general custom of the oracular priests, of delivering their answers in verse. It subsisted a long time among the Greeks and Romans; and being from them adopted by the Christians, it was not till after a long succession of ages, that it became exploded.

Among the Romans, it consisted in casually opening some celebrated poet, and among the Christians, the Scriptures; and drawing from the first passage which presented itself to the eye, a prognostick of what would befall the person, who thus made the experiment, or as a guidance under some particular exigency. This divination, the Greeks called, *καυχνομαντεία*; among the Romans, it went by the names of *Sortes Homericae*, *Sortes Virgilianae*, *Sortes Claudianae*, &c.; and among the Christians, by that of *Sortes Sanctorum*.

Pagan antiquity, is known to have considered eminent poets as men inspired; they represented themselves as such; they affirmed that they uttered the language of the gods, and their word was, in general, taken for it. The *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, and *Æneid*, being more particularly full of such a number of religious and moral passages, containing such a prodigious variety of events, sentences, and maxims, applicable to all circumstances of life, it is not at all surprising, that they who accidentally or designedly looked into those poems, should imagine they had discovered certain predictions or admonitions. If the result happened sometimes to justify the curiosity of the persons, who, in a case of perplexity, had recourse to them, this was sufficient gradually to beget a belief, that the writings of the poets were an oracle, always ready to



to give an answer. Nothing is so proverbial, as the credulity of mankind, when under the influence of those strong passions, hope, or fear.

And this was no vulgar error, the superstition was indulged by the greatest men and philosophers. Socrates, when in prison, hearing this line of Homer;

Within three days, I Phthia's shore shall see,

immediately said, 'Within three days I shall be out of the world;' gathering it from the double meaning of the word, *Phthia*, which in Greek, is both the name of a country, and signifies corruption, or death. This prediction, addressed to *Æschinus*, having actually been verified, was long remembered. *Valerius Maximus* also relates the prognostick, which *Brutus* encountered of his unhappy fate, at the battle of *Philippi*, in this passage of the *Iliad*,

Fate and *Latona's* son demand my life.

The explanation which that illustrious Roman applied to himself, was completely fulfilled in the event. If *Lampridius* may be credited, the Emperor *Macrinus*, desirous of knowing whether his reign would be long and happy, first fixed his eyes on a verse, which with the next, formed a sentence to this effect, "Alas! old man, the violence of youthful warriors bears you down; your strength is brought low, and calamities await your declining years." This Emperor, being at an advanced age when he ascended the throne, and reigning but fourteen months; and *Helio-gabalus* being but fourteen years old, when he deprived him of his life and empire: the lines were considered a prediction of the tragical end of *Macrinus*. Homer was not the only poet among the Greeks, whose verses had the honour of passing for oracles; the same regard was sometimes paid to *Euripides*; and from a passage in *Herodotus*, it appears, that *Musæus* was also consulted. *Onomacritus*, whose profession was to interpret these predictions from *Musæus*, was banished from Athens, for falsifying the writings of that poet, and interpolating a verse, importing that the islands near *Lemnos* would be overflowed.

In time, not improbably from a spirit of emulation, the Romans began to attribute the same inspiration to *Virgil's* lines, and to consult them in their difficulties, as declaratory of the will of heaven. Of this, there are several instances in the history of the Roman Emperors, especially since the reign of *Trajan*. The first was, that of *Adrian*, even be-

fore the death of *Trajan*, who, in order to know on what terms he stood with his adopted father, and whether he would appoint him his successor, took the *Æneid*, and opening it at a venture, read these lines of the sixth book:

But what's the man, who from a-far appears,  
His head with olive crown'd, his hand a censer  
bears?

His hoary beard and holy vestments bring  
His lost idea back: I know the Roman king.  
He shall to peaceful Rome new laws ordain,  
Call'd from his mean abode, a sceptre to  
sustain.

As we are seldom inclined to raise difficulties where our desires are flattered, *Adrian*, how trifling soever might be the analogy between these lines, and his own peculiar circumstances, accepted them as a favourable omen, and was confirmed in his hopes of swaying the sceptre. *Lampridius* relates, that *Alexander Severus*, who at the time must have been very young, as he was only in his fourteenth year when called to the empire, addicting himself to musick and philosophy, *Mammaea*, his mother, advised him to turn his application to those sciences, which were of indispensable necessity to those who are born to government; and that he the more readily complied with the advice, from a certain presage of his elevation to the purple, which he concluded he had met with in these lines of *Virgil*, whom he had consulted on his destiny:

Let others better mould the running mass  
Of metals, and inform the breathing brass;  
Plead better at the bar, describe the skies,  
Tell when the stars descend, and when they  
rise:

But Rome, 'tis thine alone, with awful  
sway,  
To rule mankind, and make the world obey,  
Disposing peace and war, thy own majes-  
tick way.

To tame the proud, the fettered slave to  
free;

These are imperial arts, and worthy thee.  
The Emperor *Claudius*, the Gothick, desirous of knowing the duration of his reign, concluded from the lines in *Virgil*,  
Till ——— the sun

Thrice thro' the signs his annual signs shall  
run,

This is his time prefixed—

that three years were the most he had to live; for the loss of empire, in those turbulent times, was seldom incurred without the loss of life. *Trebellius* assures us, that he did not survive this prediction above two years; and that the lines which he, at the same time, applied to his brother and his offspring, were also literally fulfilled.

While



While upon the subject of these predictions from Virgil, I will add another of a much more recent date, with which I shall conclude this part of my subject, reserving the discussion of the *Sortes Sanctorum*, to a separate and future paper. It is taken from our own domestick annals, and though it has been mentioned before, will bear a repetition here, from the singular accuracy with which every part of the prediction was fulfilled. Welwood, in his Memoirs, relates that King Charles I. being at Oxford, during the civil wars, went to visit the public library, and among other curiosities, they exhibited to him an edition of Virgil, superbly printed and bound. Lord Falkland, who was present, to divert the melancholy in which the king seemed to be so deeply plunged, proposed to him to try his fortune, by the *Sortes Virgilianæ*, which, he observed, was an usual kind of augury among the ancients. When the king opened the book, the passage which first met his eye, was part of Dido's imprecation against Æneas, thus translated by Dryden:

Yet let a race untam'd and haughty foes  
His peaceful entrance with dire arms oppose;  
Oppressed with numbers, in th' unequal field,  
His men discouraged, and himself expelled,  
Let him, for succour, sue from place to place,  
Torn from his subjects, and his son's embrace;

First, let him see his friends in battle slain,  
And their untimely fate lament in vain:  
And when, at length, the cruel war shall cease,

On hard conditions may he buy his peace:  
Nor let him, then, enjoy supreme command,  
But fall inglorious by some hostile hand,  
And lie unburied in the common sand.

The king appeared to be struck with the accidental discovery of lines, which might be so applicable to his future fate, and his melancholy increased. To divert it, Lord Falkland determined to make trial of his own fortune, presuming, that he would light upon some passage altogether foreign to his own case, and thus be able to expose the fallacy of these predictions. But he unfortunately fixed his attention upon a place, still more suited to his destiny, than the preceding versés to the king's. They are the expressions of Evander, upon the untimely fate of his son Pallas.

O Pallas! thou hast failed thy plighted word,  
To fight with caution, not to tempt the sword:

I warned thee, but in vain; alas! I knew  
What perils youthful ardour would pursue,

That thirst of fame would carry thee too far;  
Young as thou wast to dangers, raw to war.  
O curst essay of arms, disastrous doom!  
Prelude of bloody fields, and fights to come.

Although no inference was probably drawn at the time, yet when both these predictions were afterwards so remarkably fulfilled, the inauspicious omen was long remembered, and deeply regretted,  
Your's, &c. O.

(To be continued.)

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT of the MINERALOGY of the  
SOUTH-WEST PART of STAFFORDSHIRE,  
Abridged by JAMES KIER, ESQ. F.R.S.  
(Continued from page 268 of this volume.)

#### Of Iron Stone.

FROM the accounts given of the measures above and below the main-coal, it appeared that in several of them, especially in those of clunch, the ore of iron, called in this county iron-stone, is found. Of these several beds, two only are worked for the ore, viz. that which lies immediately under the broach-coal, and that which lies under the main-coal. In the neighbourhood of Wednesbury, the former bed is wrought; and in the other parts of the county, the other is more considerable. The iron-stone is generally got in coal-works, after the coal has been extracted; particularly where it lies at a moderate depth from the surface of the ground, that the expense of sinking pits may be less.

Iron-stone, when dug, is put up in masses, called *blooms*, the dimensions of which are three feet by four feet, with a height of twenty-four inches, and the weight is estimated at thirty-five hundred, each hundred being one hundred and twenty pounds. Sometimes one thousand, or one thousand two hundred of such blooms, are got from one acre of good mine. The quantity of iron-stone now got, is sufficient to keep at work about one hundred and forty melting furnaces, in the coal country; which produce annually about one thousand eight hundred tons of pig-iron; all of which, and more from other countries, is worked up in the forgeries and founderies of this neighbourhood.

1. Substances occasionally intermixed with the coal.—Pyrites is found chiefly in the measure called *brassil*. It is known to be a compound of sulphur and iron. The quantity found in the coal of this county is very small, in comparison of



of that which is mixed with the coal of Shropshire, and some other counties.

2. Lead ore, of the kind called galena, is sometimes found spread in extremely thin leaves or plates upon the coal; but the quantity is too small, either to do good or harm.

3. Spars, calcareous, and gypseous, chiefly the latter in very thin plates, are to be seen sometimes on the coal. When the gypseous spar abounds, its vitriolic acid forms with the coal in the fire a sulphur, which blacksmiths observe is injurious to their iron. They therefore avoid making use of coal, which has the sparry appearance.

*Of the Quality of the Coal, and Method of working it.*

The coal of this county is of that kind, which does not cake as that from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and several other English coals do. It falls to pieces, and does not agglutinate in the fire, but it is stronger in texture, and is liable to be broken into small pieces, in getting, and in carriage. It is not of that caking quality; it makes a pleasant fire, which requires less trouble in the management, and burns brisker than the caking coal, and on account of these properties, is preferable for chamber fires, and culinary operations; and it is a good coal for all kinds of metallic processes.

There is a considerable difference in the different qualities of the different beds or measures of the main coal. The first, or upper bed, called the roof-floor, is generally left as a roof to support the earth or clunch above it, from falling. The second bed, called the top-slipper, and the third and fourth beds, which, together are called the white-coal, are reckoned the best for chamber fires. Next to them in goodness, are reckoned the eleventh and twelfth beds, called sawyer and slipper; after them come the eighth, ninth, and tenth, called the foot-coal-stone coal, and John coal. The taws and benches are preferred for making the coaks, with which iron ore is smelted, and are therefore preserved for the furnaces. They do not kindle and flame so vividly as some of the foregoing measures; but they give a more durable and stronger heat. These two measures contain the largest proportion of fibres, resembling charcoal. The part of the Brassii Humphries, being the lowest measure, is that which is cut away, in order to let those above it fall down, and therefore most of it is reduced to small coal, called sleek.

The same beds of coal do, however,

differ in their quality in the different coal-fields, and even in different parts of the same field. In general, the collieries on the east side of the Dudley and Rowley hills, yield better coal than those on the opposite side. The coal is liable to different accidents. Sometimes it appears broken and crushed into small pieces, and is then called mucks; sometimes a bad quality, of a very peculiar nature, affects a greater or less tract of coal, the limits of which are distinctly defined from the good coal on each side. Coal of this kind is called black, from its want of lustre. It gives less flame, and burns less vividly than the good coal. I expect, that if it were distilled, it would yield less tar or oil. Among the singularities to which our coal is liable, I must mention one, which, though of no commercial consequence, will nevertheless be reckoned curious by the mineralogist. It is a species of coal which I have often observed in the cracks of the superincumbent rocks and strata; which, though very bright and shining in its appearance, gives little or no flame; in which respect it is similar to Kilkenny coal, and the Welsh culm. But there is a circumstance in its texture, which is peculiar, or which at least has not been observed by mineralogists; which is, that the coal is embedded in small cubical cells, formed by thin planes of calcareous spar, intersecting each other at right angles. M. Buffon, indeed, mentions a kind of coal dug at Alais, and in other parts of Languedoc, which contains so much powder of calcareous earth mixed with it, that it is burnt for the sake of the lime which is left; but there is no reason to suppose from his description, that the Languedoc coal possessed that singularity of texture, which I have described.—*Buffon Histoire Naturelle des Mineraux; tom. i.*

I shall not by any means pretend to give the art of mining, which admits of great mechanical detail, and much knowledge derived from experience. I shall only observe, that the uncommon thickness of this coal occasions a considerable difference in the method of working it, from those employed at Newcastle, in Shropshire, and other countries, where, instead of ten yards, the veins of coal are only from five, six, seven, or eight feet thick. In order to support excavations ten yards high, it is necessary to leave very large pillars of coal, eight or ten yards in diameter, which pillars vary however in size and frequency, accord-

ing



ing to the strength of the roof, or stratum over the coal, and the firmness of the foundation on which they stand; as well as the soundness and strength of the coal itself. The manner then of getting the coal, is what the colliers call by stalls, that is, by alternate pillars and excavations, which pillars are not afterwards hollowed out, as in the northern collieries. Consequently, a much larger proportion of the coal is left ungot in our collieries. It is generally reckoned, that one-third part of the coal is left in pillars, and that about another third is in small coal, part of which is made into coaks, and another part is consumed by the fire engines belonging to the colliery, and other works in the neighbourhood, and the rest is left in the pit. Accordingly, there remains only about one-third of the mine to be sold as large, marketable coal. This mode of getting the coal, differs still more from the method called long work, practised in Shropshire. The roof is supported during working by buttresses, of which the outsides are made of wood and large coal, and the insides are filled with sleek.

The great height of the coal, makes it necessary to cut and make it fall, at several different operations. When the pits are sunk, and communication made with the engine-pit, for the water to run towards it; and also gateways, or roads made for the conveyance of coals to the shaft of the pit, the colliers begin to get coals by working a stall. This they do by cutting out the lower bed, called the *Humphries*; the length of their stall, ten, twelve, or fourteen yards; and when they have thus removed the foundation of the coal to a certain breadth, they then loosen its adhesion to the sides, by cutting as high as the beds called *slipper* and *sawyer*, which accordingly make the first fall of coals; the *stone-coal* makes the second fall; the *John-coal*, or *slipps*, makes the third; the *foot-coal* makes the fourth; the *brassil* makes the fifth; the *benches* and *tow-coal* makes the sixth; the *lamps* make the seventh; the *jays* make the eighth; the *top-slipper* the ninth; and the roof is seldom cut, but only as much of it goes, as drops spontaneously, and can be safely collected. It is the facility of separation, by means of the partings between the beds of coal, that principally determines these different falls. From this short account of the differences which distinguish this different mode of getting this very thick mine, from the ordinary thin mines, we may easily conceive the greater difficulty,

expense, danger to workmen, and waste of mine, which attends the collieries of this county, and which considerably diminish the advantages arising from the greater quantity. To the above-mentioned disadvantages, we may add the frequency of fires spontaneously kindling in our pits, from the great quantities of small coal, or sleek, which are left there; not only because there is not sale for the whole of it, but also because it is by means of heaps, or sleek, that the colliers can reach to cut the upper beds of the coal, the fall of which is also thus shortened, and the breaking of the coal into small pieces, thereby prevented. But in thin mines, this sleek may be raised above ground; and when the coal is of a caking quality, it is saleable. Having shortly mentioned the peculiarities which attend our collieries, I shall not enter upon what is common to all others; as the methods of boring and sinking, of giving a free and permanent passage to the water, from different parts of the colliery, to the engine-pit, where it is discharged; of producing a circulation of the external air, in the different passages and openings of the mine, for the respiration of the colliers, and for the discharge of any foul, or inflammable air, which fill these spaces. Of these airs, the inflammable is the principal, which oozes from the cracks and fissures of the rocks, and from heaps of small coal. The fixed and azotic airs, are yielded by the respiration of the miners, and by the burning of their candles. Modes have been lately introduced, of winding up the coals from the bottom of the pits, by small fire-engines, instead of horses, and of conveying the coal to the wharfs along iron rail roads.

The quantity of coal raised weekly, on the bank of the Birmingham Canal, and its several branches between Birmingham and Wolverhampton, is computed at fifteen thousand tons, of which about eight thousand tons are sent to Birmingham, and beyond; two thousand tons towards Wolverhampton, and the Severn; and five thousand tons are supposed to be consumed in manufactures, towns and villages, near the Canal. There are also about one thousand two hundred tons carried weekly upon the *Stourbridge* and *Dudley Canal*, which makes, with the foregoing quantities, a total of sixteen thousand two hundred tons of coal raised weekly from the coal-pits of this district, to supply which consumption, upwards of fifty acres of mine must be worked annually. Dr. Plott tells us, that in his



time, about a century ago, there were generally twelve or fourteen collieries, each of which yielded from two to five thousand tons of coal annually; which, at an average, is about 45,500 tons annually, not equal to the present produce of three weeks.

#### Of the Lime-stone.

The range of lime-stone hills extends from Dudley, in the direction nearly of north-north-west; it consists of oblong hills; of which the west sides are, like those of most mountains, the steepest. The most conspicuous are, Dudley-castle-hill, Wren's Nest-hill, and Sedgeley-hill; the construction of the two former is, that of two large beds of lime-stone, standing on the west and east sides of the hills, at a very steep inclination, corresponding with the external surface, on opposite directions, till they meet and rest against each other, along the summit or ridge of the hills. But the last-mentioned hill, which terminates the range, at the northern extremity, shews these beds of lime-stone inclined, at the eastern side only, as I have already mentioned; though it is probable, they may exist also on the other side, but not sufficiently elevated to be seen externally.

The lime-stone bed, consists of thin layers, of the thickness of three to eight inches. In the centre of the hills, there are large indefinite masses, called crag, of good lime-stone; the beds are separated from each other, by substances, called batch, or bavin, which seem to be a mixture of calcareous and argillaceous earths. Immediately under the surface of the ground, detached masses of good lime-stone are found, enveloped in loose earth; which masses are called, turf-stone.

Some of these beds, like other lime-stones, contain abundance of petrified shells, of which some account is given by M. Dacosta, in the Phil. Trans. vol. xlviii. Among these shells, there is nothing singular, but one very rare fossil representation of an animal, called by the workmen, a locust; by others, the Dudley fossil; and by those naturalists who designate by peculiar names those petrified shells, although the same species are not known to exist now, at least in our climate, *pediculus marinus trilobus*, and *anthropomorphites*. The same fossil is said to be found in Caermarthenshire, and in the bishopric of

Paderborn, in Germany.—See *Lloyd's Letter to Rivinus*, and *Bruckmann's Epistola Itineraria*.

The lime-quarries in these hills, yield to their noble proprietor a large revenue.

(To be continued.)

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

##### PLAN for an IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

I HAVE heard, that an organ has been constructed, where no temperament is required, the semitones being modified to their true difference of sharp and flat, by means of pedals. I think the same effect may be produced on the organ, harpsichord, or piano-forte, without pedals, and in a less expensive and more convenient way, by a different arrangement of the keys on the clavier or keyboard; so that A sharp, and B flat, should have a different key each, and yet the extreme key be no farther from the finger, than at present. I have mentioned my idea, and the method of effecting it, to some musical friends, who approve it. Part of the plan is, that the semitones should be one half of them about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch shorter than at present; and the other half about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch longer, and the longer not quite so high as the other, above the level of the natural. But the principal difference would be in the arrangement.

Your's, &c. CAPEL LOFFT.

#### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING, some years since, projected a new edition of "*Tusser's Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry*," with Notes, and being now engaged in preparing it for the press, I am induced, through the medium of your extensively-circulated Magazine, respectfully to solicit the assistance of gentlemen, who are favorers and admirers of old English literature, by the loan of copies of the editions of 1573, 1580, 1585, and 1586, which I have hitherto been unable to procure; together with any anecdotes respecting the author, or observations on his work, not commonly known, or easily accessible.

Information connected with the subject of this undertaking, addressed to me at Woodstock, will be very thankfully received, and gratefully acknowledged, by  
W. MAYOR, LL.D.  
Woodstock, Aug. 12, 1809.

MEMOIRS



## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND WORKS OF  
M. GAILLARD, THE FRENCH HISTORIAN, RECENTLY DECEASED.

**G**ABRIEL HENRI GAILLARD was born at Ostel, a small village in the former diocese of Soissons, on the 26th of March, 1726. His father had served with honor, and was attached to the house of Condé, by a situation which afforded him access to the prince, though at the same time it required scarcely any duty. Desirous of giving a good education to an only son of high promise, and of superintending it himself, he quitted Ostel, and settled at Senlis, the college of which city, under the care of the canons regular of St. Genevieve, enjoyed a justly deserved reputation. He went through his studies with equal rapidity and success, and early manifested a decided partiality for the belles-lettres, and especially for poetry and eloquence. His father, thinking that he perceived in him dispositions calculated to raise him to eminence at the bar, soon sent him to study the law at the university of Paris.

Though this study had little charms for M. Gaillard, he nevertheless applied himself to it with assiduity, and was admitted to the bar as soon as he had attained the requisite age. It was not, however, his own inclination, but that of his father, which decided the choice of this profession; an irresistible impulse led him into the path of letters, to the exclusive cultivation of which he soon gave himself up, in spite of the remonstrances of several magistrates, who were his friends, and had conceived the highest hopes from his talents. The study of the great writers of antiquity, and of the best French authors, now occupied his days, and very often also the hours of which he imprudently abridged his repose. With these, and especially the poets, whom he always read with delight, he made himself so familiar, that, at a very advanced age, he was able to repeat, by heart, almost all Virgil and Horace, and whole scenes of Corneille's, Racine's, Moliere's, Voltaire's, Crebillon's; and striking passages, not only of the other Latin and French poets, but also of the orators and historians of both nations.

The spirit of order and reflection with which he was endowed by nature, classed and imprinted in his mind all his attainments as fast as he acquired them; so

that even when very young, he was able to employ the stores which he had accumulated, for the instruction of others. He was not twenty, when, in 1745, he produced *La Rhétorique Française à l'usage des Demoiselles*, the success of which surpassed his expectations. It was, however, as he himself afterwards admitted, only the work of a school-boy; but the singularity of the title excited curiosity, and the youth of the author pleaded for indulgence. The erudition and talents which he displayed in this performance were appreciated, and he was commended for having devoted to the formation of the female mind and taste that period of life in which men in general think only of interesting and pleasing the sex. All the mothers of families purchased his work, and six numerous editions disposed of in a very short time, were scarcely sufficient to satisfy the avidity of the public.

The *Poétique à l'usage des Dames*, published four years afterwards, in 1749, though composed with the same view, and with rather more maturity of understanding and talent, was not by far so favourably received, because it was of less general utility. This work gave birth to the idea of comparing the manner in which Sophocles, Euripides, Crebillon, and Voltaire, have treated the subject of *Electra*; and this comparison, which he published in the following year, heightened the hopes inspired by his early productions.

A volume of literary miscellanies, consisting of various pieces in prose and verse, most of which exhibit, in a striking manner, an improvement of style and ideas, soon afterwards, in 1756, appeared to confirm and augment these hopes.

Several of the members of the Academy of Belles Lettres, whose friendship he had acquired, such as Messrs. De Caylus, De Foncemagne, De Sainte Palaye, and the Abbé Barthelemy, found with pleasure, in this collection, a life of the young and gallant Gaston De Foix, Duke of Nemours, who died at Ravenna, in the arms of victory. This life, written with a dignity suited to the subject, announced to France the possession of another historian. This presage was soon verified. Encouraged by the applause of the above-mentioned academicians, M. Gaillard, in 1757, published the *History of Mary of Burgundy*, the only



only daughter of Charles the Bold, and wife of Maximilian, first Archduke of Austria, and afterwards Emperor of Germany. This princess, more remarkable for her mild and peaceful virtues, than for the very brief part which she acted in the world, would have occupied at the utmost only a few pages in history, had it not been obliged to record the reason why she was deprived of the duchy of Burgundy by Louis XI. and if her marriage with Maximilian, by transferring the Netherlands to the house of Austria, had not been the source of the wars, rekindled almost as soon as extinguished, which, for several ages, embroiled that house with the rulers of France.

With the success of the History of Mary of Burgundy, the author had every reason to be satisfied. It was commended by the public journals, and those whose opinion is in general modelled after those publications; and the Academy of Belles Lettres, which discovered in the work, not only the excellencies of style and composition, but also an extensive acquaintance with the history of the time, and sound judgment, chose the new historian to fill the place of the very industrious and learned Abbé Leboeuf, whom it lost in 1760.

If M. Gaillard did not, like his predecessor, enrich the collection of that academy with a great number of profound researches on the History of France, it cannot be asserted, that he did not honorably discharge the tribute which it had a right to demand of each of its members. Those who refer to that collection, will there find a victorious vindication of the ancient historians on the subject of the crimes which they have imputed to the too celebrated Queen Brunehaut, whose conduct certain apologists have attempted to justify. They will likewise find several other points of French history very learnedly elucidated, and literary subjects treated with equal acumen, taste, and ability. They will not fail, particularly to notice the luminous memoirs in which he dispels the thick darkness which had heretofore obscured the History of the Lombards, and they will regret that he did not bring down his labors to the destruction of their monarchy in 774, by Charlemagne. This piece of history would not have been destitute of interest, and it would have shed some new light on the general history of those ages.

While pursuing the career of erudition and history, in which he thus distinguishes

ed himself, M. Gaillard did not renounce any of the branches of literature which he had loved and cultivated in his youth. He successively, or, more properly, at the same time, devoted himself to them all, and with nearly equal success. Fully sensible of his powers, and a thirst for every species of literary glory, he resolved to dispute the palm of eloquence; he neither numbered nor weighed his rivals, nor did he suffer himself to be deterred by the most celebrated names. The French Academy, in 1765, proposed the Eulogy of Descartes for the subject of a prize. M. Gaillard entered the lists; here he had to encounter Thomas, whose brows were already encircled with academic wreaths: victory long wavered between them; now she inclined to one, and now to another; at length, finding them both worthy of her, she placed one on either side, and crowned them both with the same laurel. This signal triumph, though M. Gaillard's modesty led him to think and say that he was in a great measure indebted for it to private considerations, inflamed him with new ardour, and he became a candidate in almost all the competitions opened by the different academies of France.

His *Discourse on the Advantages of Peace*, which breathes throughout that fervent love of humanity which the author incessantly displays in all his historical works, obtained the second prize, decreed in 1767, by the French Academy, and ought to have received the first, if its judgment had not been influenced by motives stronger than those of impartial justice. His *Eulogy on Henry IV.* and that on *Pierre Corneille*, were crowned soon afterwards, in 1768, the former by the Academy of Rochelle, and the latter by the Academy of Rouen; and, in 1770, he obtained the prize proposed by the Academy of Marseilles, for the *Eulogy on Massillon*.

The palms of eloquence were not sufficient to satisfy his love of glory; he was desirous of adding to them those of poetry. Several pieces, transmitted by him to the French Academy, were honourably distinguished, and very nearly gained him the crown. More successful with the Academy of Marseilles, his *Epistle on Volcanoes*, procured him the honours of a triumph, in 1769; and his poem on the subject of *Regulus before the Senate*, was at the same time judged worthy of the second prize.

All these successes, in 1771, opened to him the doors of the French Academy,



as those of M. Thomas had before done for him; and, like the latter, he did not quit the lists, till his victories had entitled him to a place among the judges of the conflict. This glorious struggle, in which he justly prided himself on having had Thomas, Laharpe, Champfort, Delille, and Bailly, for competitors, and, in which, to use his own expressions, he was sometimes the victor, at others shared in the victory, and at others was vanquished, but always followed close at the heels of the conqueror, occupied him during great part of the ten years subsequent to his reception into the Academy of Belles Lettres; and this he always considered as the fairest portion of his life.

It might be supposed, that such numerous rhetorical and poetical compositions, all of which were finished with the utmost care, must have taken up all his moments, and left him no leisure for other studies. He was, nevertheless, at the same time engaged in cultivating the sterile soil of the History of the Lombards, and presented the results of these researches to the Academy of Belles Lettres, which, on this account, forgave the triumphs by which it was by no means flattered, as they were so foreign to the kind of labours for which he had been admitted into the number of its members; and what appears still more incredible, he wrote and published the *History of Francis I.* the restorer of literature and the arts in France, and one of the principal benefactors of the nation, from the light diffused over it by the great and noble establishments of which he was the founder.

This history, the four first volumes of which appeared in 1766, and the others in 1769, in the midst of M. Gaillard's academic triumphs, heightened their lustre by the idea which it produced of his indefatigable industry, of the fertility of his mind, and the variety of his talents. It was read with avidity; the extent of his researches, the happy choice of materials, the perspicuity of the narrative, the ease, the correctness, and in many places the dignity and elegance of the style, were highly applauded; but the same commendations were not bestowed on the manner in which he treated his subject, a manner unknown to all the masters of the art, who have each employed a different one, with which they have accomplished the same object, to please and to instruct. It was wished that, after their example he

had blended and intermingled, but without confusion, events of different kinds in the same narrative, and introduced them at the period in which they really happened; instead of dividing the reign of Francis I. into civil history, political history, military history, ecclesiastical and literary history, private life of the monarch, &c.; forming five or six distinct histories, all of which must be read, in order to obtain a complete picture of that reign; a picture, the disjointed fragments of which the reader cannot combine, without experiencing part of the difficulty which the historian spared himself by keeping them separate. The comparison which did not fail to be made between it and Robertson's Charles V.; of which, a French translation soon afterwards appeared, all the parts of which form a whole, and may be embraced at one view, rendered the disadvantages of the method adopted by M. Gaillard still more striking, and led the numerous admirers of the Scottish historian to observe, perhaps, with more malice than truth, that Francis I. had once more been conquered by Charles V. But, if Robertson's works possess an advantage in this respect, justice compels us to say, that the performance of M. Gaillard, independently of the different species of merit which have been already noticed, is richer in details, that it makes the reader more intimately acquainted, both with the causes of events and most of the actors who appear upon the stage, and that it affords more positive and extensive information.

M. Gaillard was, himself, so thoroughly satisfied of the excellence of the plan of his History of Francis I. though almost the universal opinion had decided against it, that he pursued the same method in the *History of Charlemagne*, which he gave to the world in 1782. Of the four volumes composing this history, the first is entirely taken up with considerations on the first race of monarchs, which shew in what state Charlemagne found France on his accession to the throne; and the last, with reflections on the imbecility of the successors of that prince, and on the rapid decline of the empire which he had raised to the highest pitch of power and glory. The introductory observations were read with interest; but, as in matters of taste, too much is as bad as too little, the considerations which terminate the work, though equally instructive and equally well written with the former, appeared superfluous and misplaced. These defects,



defects, and some others that were found in the body of the work, did not prevent this history from deserving and obtaining the commendation of the celebrated Gibbon, or the praise of a rival, M. Hegewisch, who has written in German an excellent history of the same emperor. From the grand ideas of the latter, which are frequently contrary to those of M. Gaillard, the opinions which he delivers on certain events, the manner in which he develops their causes and consequences, his work may be perused with great advantage after that of the French historian.

The *History of the Rivalship of France and England*, which M. Gaillard published previous to that of Charlemagne, from 1771 to 1777, was received with more general approbation, the justice of which, time has since confirmed. This work, with the excellent introduction which precedes it, makes the reader acquainted, not only with the endless quarrels in which the two nations have been incessantly embroiled, from the reign of William the Conqueror, when this rivalry commenced, to the battle of La Hogue; but likewise with every thing of interest in their domestic history, and their relations with other nations. If the author, fraught with that ardent love of mankind which animates his discourse on the evils of war and the advantages of peace, and which breathes more or less through all his other works, has suffered himself in this performance to be hurried away too far by the vivacity of a sentiment so laudable and glorious; if he seems to flatter himself perhaps rather too much with being able, by his discourses to extinguish the national animosities, and open the eyes of men to the madness of war; it cannot, however, be denied that he pleads the noble cause of reason and humanity with warmth and eloquence; and that if his undertaking be a folly, as he expresses himself, it is at least a tender folly combating a cruel one. As in nature, some good in general results from the greatest evils; it were perhaps to be wished that a man of an understanding so sound and so enlightened as M. Gaillard, after demonstrating the inutility and fatal effects of the long and sanguinary struggle in which the two nations have been incessantly engaged, had examined whether some real advantages had not accrued, either to themselves or to other nations, from this very rivalry, which has brought upon them so many disasters.

The *History of the Rivalship of France and Spain*, is written on the same principles, on the same plan, and with the same ability, as the preceding work. The style has perhaps even still more energy, dignity, and variety, and the conceptions are more grand and nervous, especially in the preliminary introduction. It also affords more food for curiosity, because the history of Spain is much less known, than that of England, with which the eminent talents of the authors, by whom it has been written, have made all Europe thoroughly acquainted. The *History of the Rivalship of France and Spain*, likewise possesses the advantage of bringing forward, for the first time, several pieces of history, heretofore entirely unknown, and extracted from the manuscripts in the imperial library. Such is the original and interesting picture, exhibited by the fierce and savage islander, who governed Sardinia by the title of Judge, or Prince of Arborea, and whose manners and policy display the most striking contrast, with those of the European princes. Such are also the negotiations, relative to the kingdom of Majorca, between the ambassadors of the duke of Anjou, brother of King Charles V. who claimed that kingdom for their master, and the King of Arragon, by whom it had been usurped. Such are, moreover, the negotiations with Spain, after the assassination of the Guises; by the command of the imbecile Henry III. the very curious correspondence between Henry IV. and Queen Elizabeth of England, and some other pieces equally interesting; all of which, M. Gaillard had designed to introduce into the collection, published by the committee of the Academy of Belles Lettres, appointed by Louis XVI. to draw up accurate and detailed notices of the manuscripts in his library; a collection since continued by the class of ancient history and literature, which has succeeded to the labours of that academy.

This collection contains a great number of other notices, or analyses, from the pen of M. Gaillard: it would exceed our limits, to mention all their titles. For the same reason we shall abstain from noticing the numerous articles which he composed, for the *Journal des Savans*, and the *Mercure de France*, for the former of which he was engaged forty years.

The *Historical Dictionary of the Methodical Encyclopædia*, in six quarto volumes,



volumes, is likewise a highly esteemed production of M. Gaillard's, and combines the judicious criticism, the love of truth, the philanthropic sentiments, and the rich and easy style, which characterize his other historical compositions. The same qualities are also to be found in the dissertations and notes, subjoined by him to the new edition of Debelloy's Works, published in 1782, as well as in the Life prefixed to them. The reader is surprised at the great quantity of French and Latin quotations, in prose and verse, with which he has interspersed them: he there shews himself, just as he was in conversation, delighting in quotation, which caused M. de Lacretelle, senior, to observe with reason, that the rich and fertile mind of M. Gaillard, seemed sometimes unwilling to gain credit for its own excellencies.

Introduced while very young into the world, by M. Trudaine, Bishop of Senlis, M. Gaillard formed friendships less numerous than select, which he always kept up. Endowed with a mild disposition, and a tender heart, constant and attentive in friendship, indulgent from character and principle, exciting and feeling no envy, never wounding the self-love of any, doing justice to his rivals, and frankly applauding their success; his life was not disturbed, either by his own passions, or those of others. He enjoyed a felicity, which nothing but death seemed capable of destroying; when the revolution put an end to it, by sacrificing or dispersing his dearest friends, and obliging him to withdraw from them, to secure himself, as much as possible, from the fury of the storm. He retired to Saint Firmin, near Chantilly, to a simple, but commodious habitation, purchased with the fruits of his industry, increased by prudent economy, from the dictates of which he never deviated; and which had even procured him such a competence, that he might be said to have attained both fortune and glory, in a career, where many, after long exertions, meet with neither the one, nor the other.

In this retreat, where he made protectors and friends of his rustic neighbours, he found in the most calamitous times, the security and repose necessary for continuing his cheering pursuits, and distracting his mind by study, from the afflictive contemplation of the miseries of his country. Every morning at day-break, whenever the weather and season of the year permitted, and even some-

times in the midst of winter, he buried himself in the recesses of the forest, where he remained till night, without taking any food, except a little bread and fruit, with which he provided himself before his departure. It was in this profound solitude, that, sometimes strolling about, at others seated on a rock, or at the foot of a tree, he composed and wrote the greater part of the History of the Rivalship of France and Spain; and of the Historical Dictionary of the Methodical Encyclopædia, almost without books; a circumstance that will scarcely be believed, except by those who were acquainted with the prodigious extent, and fidelity of his memory. Though he retained it to his death, it seemed for a time to be somewhat impaired by an apoplexy, which attacked him in 1803, but which affected none of his other intellectual faculties. He soon recovered his memory, but not the use of his left arm and leg, of which he was deprived for ever.

To this infirm state he was reduced, when he attempted to compose, in a great measure from recollection, an *Eulogy on M. de Malesherbes*, whose friendship he had enjoyed from his youth. In this performance, which M. Gaillard published in 1805, at the age of nearly eighty years, may be perceived the sensibility of soul, and the talents of the author of the eloquent Eulogies, on several of the great men who have done honour to France; and of the Life of the first president De Lamoignon, which appeared in 1782, annexed to the History of Charlemagne. M. Gaillard intended to terminate his literary career, with this homage to the memory of the best of men, an epithet which he considered the most worthy of M. de Malesherbes, and he asked of heaven only sufficient time to pay this debt of affection. His wishes were granted; and he even had enough to superintend the printing of a collection of his miscellaneous pieces, published in 1806, in four octavo volumes, with the title of, *Mélanges académiques, poetiques, littéraires, philologiques, critiques, et historiques*.

His habits of industry were such, that they could only be relinquished with life. Notwithstanding the pressure of years and infirmities, he was incessantly engaged in revising and arranging the numerous observations which he had made in the course of his studies, on the History of France, by Velly, Villaret, and Garnier; and he was just going to send



send them to press, when the gout, to which he had been long subject, flying to his chest, carried him off on the 13th of February, 1806. These observations, which were not published till after his death, manifest an acquaintance with French history, equally extensive and solid, and which cannot be acquired, without studying it in the monuments themselves. They will be read with advantage by those, who may undertake to write it afresh, and by all who love to find the truth, even in the minutest historical details.

Few literary men have produced so many works as M. Gaillard. Had he

been a little more upon his guard, against the extreme facility with which he composed them, he had perhaps published fewer volumes, and afforded less scope for criticism: but notwithstanding the slight defects, which may be perceived in some of his performances, the author must be considered as one of the historians, the most worthy of confidence, the most enlightened, the most profound, the most friendly to morality and virtue, that modern times have produced; and as one of the most distinguished writers of the 18th century; in which the art of prose composition has been carried to the highest degree of perfection.

### SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS, AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

*It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of scarce and curious Books.*

*Thomas Lupton's One Thousand notable Things.*

MY copy of this curious book is without title-page or imprint. But the exact title seems to be, "Ten Books of Notable Things, &c. By Thomas Lupton." The Treatise is addressed, in a dedication, quaint and courteous, but not excessively flattering or servile, to Margaret, Countess of Derby. A preface to the reader follows, in which the author mentions that the number of the notable things in his work, is one thousand, or an hundred for each book; and states, that he has extracted many of them from ancient authors; others from rare English manuscripts; others, from modern books, recently printed. He announces here, likewise, that astrology is a principal subject of his following treatise; promises another publication, to make astrology plain to the meanest capacities; and refers to a small book, formerly published, in which were tables of the reigns of the different planets. At the end, is a regular table of the contents of every one of the ten books; but no alphabetical index. I have not now any book of reference at hand, with the aid of which I might ascertain the exact time, when this book of Lupton's was first printed. But, the dedication, the preface, and the table of contents, are in common Italian and Roman characters. The treatise itself is in the old black letter, in

which many English books continued to be printed, till within the reign of Charles I. and in which German books are still, for the most part, printed.

I extract a few of these notable things, for the amusement of the readers of the Monthly Magazine.

[The following are out of the First Book.]

2. A Little Poet did wear leaden soles.— "A certain Poet, by the report of Mizaldus, did wear leaden soles under his shoes, least the wind should overblow him, his body was so light and so little."

5. *Aqua vitæ helps sinewes and muscles.*— "*Aqua vitæ*, being outwardly applied, doth helpe very well the sinewes and muscles, and all other parts of the body tormented, or pained, of a colde cause."—This is a truth which uniform subsequent experience has confirmed. Galvanism, electricity, and the doctrine of the irritability of the animal muscle, have fully explained the cause of this operation of brandy, as a remedy for rheumatic affections.

12. A way to keepe wine safe from thunder.— "Oft thunder doth turne and chaunge wines marvellously. But, if the wines bee then in cellers being paved, and the walles of stone; they take lesse harme then in boarded cellers. Therefore, it is good, before such tempest, or thunder to lay a plate of iron with salt, or flint stones, upon the sayd vessels with wine."—The discoveries of electricity have taught us the ratio of this old recipe, as use had, before, fully confirmed its truth.



14. To take away a wen.—“ Make powder of unslacked lyme, and mixe it with blacke sope, and annoynt any wen therewith ; and the wen will fall away.”—This specific application of quicklime, is still in use ; and is, to a certain degree, infallibly salutary.

19. To preserve the teeth from rotting.—“ In the morning, if salt be holden in the mouth, under the tongue, untill it melt, or consume into water, and the teeth being rubbed therewith, it will preserve the teeth safe and sound ; and it will keep them from rotting ; and that they shall not be worm-eaten.”—This, also, is an admirable receipt, the best, or almost the best, application yet known, to cleanse and preserve the teeth.

25. To make amber clearer and better.—“ Any kinde of amber being sodden in the grease of a sow that gives sucke to young pigges, is not onely, thereby, the clearer, but also, much the better.”—We know, that hog's lard may be actually employed with advantage, to clear amber.

30. Dockes make toughe fleshe to bee tender.—“ Al kind of docks have this propertie, that what flesh or meat is sod therewith, though they be never so olde, hard, or tough, they will become tender and meet to be eaten. Hereupon it comes, that they were so used, in the old time, so that, thereby, the meate was more sooner concoct, and easelier digested.”—This information is curious. It instructs us, that dock-weeds were used as pot-herbs, in the oldest English cookery. It states the principle upon which meats are stewed with herbs. It is, in some sort, exemplified too, in the preparation of that good old English dish, *Bubble and Squeak*.

35. Oyle keeps wine from corrupting.—“ If oyle bee powred upon wine, or any other licour, it makes that the same shall not waxe mustie, nor bee corrupted. For, it excludes or drives forth all ayre that may breede corruption.”—Here is a curious fact in physics, with the philosophical principle upon which it depends.

36. The coales of a birch-tree healeth woundes.—“ The coales of a birch-tree, made in powder, and put into a wounde or great sore, healeth it perfectly, without any other thing.”—We know, that the birch-tree affords some of the best and purest charcoal ; that carbon and carbonic acid are ever powerfully detergent and antiseptic ; and that on this very principle, powdered charcoal is now employed, with great benefit, to purify foul teeth and scorbutic gums.

40. To helpe them that cannot holde their water.—“ A flaine mouse rosted, or made in powder, and drunk at one time, doth perfectly helpe such as cannot holde or keepe their water.”—This remedy, I remember to have been given with good effect, to a little boy troubled with incontinency of urine ; it was administered by his grandmother, at the recommendation of some of her neighbours. This was, in a remote part of the south-west

of Scotland. The nostrum is still in credit among the peasantry, in both Scotland and England.

71. To make teeth as white as ivorie.—“ A medicine, made of a little honey, and of a coal made of a vine, which never bare grapes : if the teeth be often rubbed therewith, doth so cleanse them, and make them so white, that they will be judged to be of ivorie.”—It is certain, that a mixture of honey with the purest charcoal cannot fail to prove an admirable cleanser for the teeth.

79. To joyne broken glasses and broken cups.—“ The white of an egge, well and long beaten, mixed with quick-lime, will joyne broken glasses, and broken earthen cups, and make them holde fast and surely together. But, it would be the better, if a little of very old cheese be wel mixed therewith.” This is still one of our best cements.

The following is sufficiently ludicrous.—82. A strange way to loose a man that is enchanted or bewitched.—“ If a married man bee let or hindered through inchantment, sorcery, or witchcraft, from the acte of generation, let him make water through his mariage-ring ; and he shall be loosed from the same.”—It is probable, this spell-undoing charm operates in no other way, than did that which is mentioned by honest Montagne.

“ *Two Bookes of Epigrammes, and Epitaphs: dedicated to two top-branches of Gentry: Sir Charles Shirley, baronet; and William Daveport, esq. Written by Thomas Bancroft.*” 4to, London, 1639.

The following may serve as fair specimens of the collection.

Book I. 13. TO JAMES SHIRLEY.

“ James, thou and I did spend some precious yeeres  
At Katherine-Hall ; since when, we sometimes feele  
In our poetick braines (as plaine appears)  
A whirling tricke, then caught from Katherine's wheel.”

16. AN EPITAPH ON MISTRESS ANNE KNYVETON.

“ Gentle friends, with teares forbear  
To drowne a withered flower here ;  
That, in spring of nature's pride,  
Drank the morning dew and died.  
Death may teach you, here to live,  
And a friendly call doth give  
To this humble house of mine,  
Here's the inne, and this the signe.”

185. TO WILLIAM LILLY.

“ Grande school-master, some livelier twig  
of bayes,  
Shall sticke thy tombe, that merit'st ample  
praise :  
For though the lawrell never lilly beare,  
Yet such a LILLY may the lawrell weare.”

*Speculum*



*Speculum Britanniae. The first parte. An historicall, and chorographicall description of Middlesex. Wherein are also alphabeticallie sett downe, the names of the cyties, townes, parishes, hamletes, howses of name, &c. with direction spedelie to finde anie place desired in the mappe, and the distance betweene place and place without compasses. Cum Privilegio. By the Travaile and View, of John Norden, anno 1593.*  
4to.

John Norden, the author of this work, (says Mr. Gough,) was born in Wiltshire about 1548. His university education he received at Hart Hall, in Oxford, where he was admitted a member in 1564. He had patronage, but little else, from the great Lord Burleigh; and in his old age obtained, jointly with his son, the place of surveyor to the Prince of Wales. He died about 1626.

The Account of Middlesex was evidently designed as the forerunner of a work, which, in point of execution, had Norden followed up his first plan, would probably have been more extensive than even Camden's Britannia. The "Description of Hertfordshire," forming another portion, was printed 1596: and in 1728, the "Description of Cornwall," from a manuscript.

The "Description of Middlesex," is first prefaced with a "Briefe Declaration of the titles, inhabitants, divisions, and situation" of the kingdom, as a general introduction to the work, followed by a more minute description of the county, its limits, soil, fertility, ecclesiastical and civil government, hundreds, market-townes, houses of law, battles in Middlesex, royal parks, hills of name, and "ancient highwaies now unaccustomed;" with a map of the county, taken by Norden himself, in 1593. Then comes "an alphabet of the cities, townes, hamlets, villages, and howses of name, within Middlesex, contained in the map of the shire, with necessarie annotations upon sundrie of them. The use of which alphabet is set down before to the reader."

From this we shall make a few Extracts.  
"Augustines Lodge.—H. 18, a lodge in Enfield chace."

"Blackwall.—G. 22, neere which is a harbor in the Thames for shipping, the place taketh name of the blackenes, or darkenes of the water bankes, or wall at that place."

"Canburie or Cannonburie.—E. 20, a house in the hands of —Atee, gentleman. It was builded by prior Bolton, prior of

Saint Bartholmewes in Smithfield, in the time of H. 8."

"Finchley.—D. 16. In the church whereof lyeth the Lord Frowyke, Lord Chiefe Justice of England, in the time of H. 6. under a marble toombe, where hath beene his picture and armes in brasse, with circumscription about the toombe, but now defaced, his armes only remayning in the chauncell window in this manner.

"There is also another marble stone having the picture of a woman, whereon is inscribed thus:

*Joun la feme Thomas de Frowicke gist icy, et le dit Thomas pense de giser avecque luy.*

"There lyeth also buried under a marble stone in the chauncell of the church, one Thomas Aldenham, esquire, sometime Chirurgion to King Henrie VI. who died in anno 1431.

"Hampton Court.—K. 12. An honour of Queen Elizabethes, a most regall palace, stately rayzed of bricke after a most princely forme, by Cardinall Woulsey, most pleasantly seytuate vpon delightful some Thamise. Queene Elizabeth hath of late caused a very beautifull fountaine, there to be erected, in the second court, which graceth the pallace, and serveth to great and necessarie use; the fountaine was finished in anno 1590, not without great charge.

"It is called Hampton Court, of the parish of Hampton, which standeth not far thence; and court commeth of Curia, which was the place where the Senate of Rome assembled, and was taken for the senate itselfe, and thereof groweth our word court, which signifieth all assemblies either for tryall of controversies, or consulting of matters of state; as also it is amongst us used as an adjunct to divers houses in this land of greatest antiquitie, as the most ancient house in a mannor called the Court-house. But this word Court is hereunto added neither in regard of antiquitie, nor head house of a mannor. But in regard of the Majestie and princely bewtie thereof, fit for none but for a King or Queene, whose residence in any place draweth a princely assembly, which is called the court, for where his Majesty is resident, there is the court of state. This word court, is a most common adjunct to places of antiquitie in Artetia, as also in divers provinces of France, and elsewhere, as Haplincourt, in Normandy; Boulayn-court, in Champaigne; and Hall-court, neere Amyens.

"There



"There are belonging to this princely pallace, two parkes, the one of deare, the other of hares, both invironed with wals of bricke, the south side of the deare parke excepted, which is paled and invironed with the Thamise."

Opposite the account of London, which occupies nine pages, is a neat folding plan of the metropolis, with another at page 42, of Westminster.

"*Lodghill.*—D. 16. A hill, or fort, in *Harnesey*, or *Hornesey-parke*, and is called *Lodghill*, for that thereon sometime stode a lodge, when the parke was replenished with deare, but it seemeth by the foundation, that it was rather a castle, then a lodge, for the hill is at this day trenched with two deepe ditches, now olde and overgrowne with bushes: the rubble thereof, as bricke, tile, and Cornish slate, are in heapes yet to be seene, which ruines are of great antiquity, as may appeere by the oke, at this day standing, (above one hundred yeeres growth,) vpon the very foundation of the building. It did belong to the Bishop of London, at which place have beene dated divers evidences, some of which remaine yet in the bishops registrie (as is said.)"

"*Tottenham*, or *Totheham.*—D. 20. In which church is buried *George Heningham*, esquire, sometime servant, and greatly favored of King Henrie VIII. he founded there a little hospitall, or almshouse, for three poore widowes.

"At this place, the Lord Compton, hath a proper ancient house.

"*Tottenham Highcrosse.*—D. 20, a hamlet belonging to Tottenham, and hath this adjunct of High-crosse, from a wooden cross, there loftly rayed on a little mount of earth."

Norden's Descriptions of Middlesex and Hertfordshire, were reprinted together in a thin quarto, 1723.

"*A Description of the King and Queen of Fayries, their habit, fare, their abode, pompe, and state.*" 16°. Lond. 1636.

This curious little work, which consists of not more than fourteen or sixteen pages, contains several very beautiful specimens of our old poetry. In the Bodleian copy, it is said to have been written by R. S.

The following has been given in an altered form, under the title of "*The Fairy Queen*," by Bishop Percy, in the

"*Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*," edit. 1794. vol. iii. p. 209. It is here entitled,

"*THE FAIRIES FEGARIES,*"

"Singing and dancing being all their pleasure,

They please you most nicely if you be at leisure,

To heare their sweet chanting, it will you delight,

To cure melancholy at morning and night."

"Come, follow, follow me,

You fairy elves that be;

Which circle round this green,

Come, follow me your queen.

Hand in hand, let's dance around,

For this place is fairie ground.

When mortals are at rest,

And snorting in their nest,

Unheard, or unespide,

Through key-holes, we do glide;

Over tables, stools, and shelves,

We trip it with our fairie elves.

And if the house be foul,

Or platter, dish, or bowl,

Up stairs we nimbly creep,

And find the sluts asleep;

There we pinch their armes and thighs,

None escapes, and none espies.

But if the house be swept,

And from uncleanness kept,

We praise the house and maid,

And duely she is paid;

For we do use, before we goe

To drop a tester in her shoe.

Upon the mushroom's head,

Our table-cloth we spread;

A grain o'th finest wheat

Is manchet that we eat:

The pearly drops of dew we drink,

In acorn cups fill'd to the brink.

The tongues of nightingales,

With unctuous juyce of snail's,

Betwixt two nut-shells stew'd,

Is meat that's easily chew'd;

The braines of rennes, the beards of mice,

Will make a feast of wondrous price.

Over the tender grasse,

So lightly we can passe,

The young and tender stalk

Nere bowes whereon we walke;

Nor in the morning dewe is seen,

Over night were we have been.

The grasshopper, gnat, and fly,

Serves for our minstrels three;

And sweetly dance awhile,

Till we the time beguile:

And when the moon-calf bides her head,

The glow-worm lights us unto bed.

The words in *italics*, are those which are altered in Bishop Percy's copy.



*Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

## FROWZY.

A CORRESPONDENT enquires, (vol xxv. p. 532) for the meaning of the word *frowzy*: it occurs in Johnson's dictionary, and is there defined by the synonyms, fetid, musty. But in the eastern counties, it is used for *hairy*; and seems to be derived from the French *frisé*, crisped, curled.

## PLAGIARISM.

The ode ascribed in your twenty-sixth volume, to the Rev. John Proctor, (p. 436,) is slightly varied from an ode of Mr. Robert Southey: it is a beautiful poem; was probably on that account transcribed by Mr. Proctor, and has been found among his papers by a friend, who mistook it for an original effusion.

## BEHALF.

Dr. Johnson derives this word from *behoof*; and Skinner from *half*. Surely the real etymon must be *help*; the Germans have *behülflich*, in behalf of, of which the root is obviously *hülfe* help.

## EDITION AND TRANSLATION OF HORACE.

A French poet, named Pellegrin, having translated Horace, published together the original and the version: which gave rise to the following epigram:—

On devrait, soit dit entre nous,  
'A deux Divinités offrir tes deux Horaces;  
Le Latin à Venus, la Déesse des Graces,  
Et le Français à son epoux.

## SCONCE.

Sconce is defined by Dr. Johnson, a pensile candlestick. Does it not derive from the French *console*, and mean a bracket, on which a bust, or candlestick, may stand?

## ODD RECIPE FOR AN EPOPEÏA.

"The inferior animals," says a Critical Reviewer, (1804, vol. ii. p. 110,) "no doubt ascribe to magic and miraculous intervention, those results of human conduct, which succeed to causes in their judgment inadequate: and it is from such a point of view, that the epic poet should exactly contemplate all human action. It is no business of the poet to prove but to provide that what he tells might have been true: he should imagine himself an ox, or an ass, and describe the most natural and trivial events, with the wonder of ignorance, with the astonishment and admiration of stimulated stupidity. Write about your hero as his dog would do, and you will make a good epopeïa; what you describe as marvelous, will thus be probable."

MONTHLY MAG. No. 191.

## THE FIRST RHYMES.

The earliest rhymes are commonly ascribed to Saint Augustin; but a prior instance occurs, which is put into the mouth of children, sitting in the marketplace, and which well imitates that infantine love of like endings, on which is founded the whole system of grammatical analogy in language. The instance in question occurs in Matthew (c. xi. v. 17,) and runs thus:

Ἡλυσάμεν ὑμῖν καὶ οὐκ ᾤχεσασθε  
Ἐδῆνησάμεν ὑμῖν καὶ οὐκ ἐκοψάσθε.

## ON A CORONER'S VOLUNTARY DEATH.

He liv'd, and died,  
By suicide.

## SAINT VERONICA.

Middleton, in his letter from Rome, says, that the name of Saint Veronica is corrupted from the words *Vera Icon*, which were employed to designate a kerchief, on which an outline of Christ's face was impressed. This may be doubted.

In the gospel of Mark (v. 22-35) is related the case of an hemorrhoidal woman, who was cured by the attention of Christ. Eusebius also gives an account of the incident, (Eccles. Hist. viii. 18,) on the authority of a tradition, which was preserved through a public monument, erected at Cæsarea Philippi, by the gratitude of this lady, who was a heathen of that city.

Now John of Malala, in his Chronography, says (p. 305,) that this woman was called Βερονίκη. We have therefore here a saint Veronica, who did apply to Christ for his likeness; since she caused a piece of sculpture to be put up in his honor, which represented a woman pulling the cloak of a Jew rabbi, in an attitude of asking relief. She is also called Veronica in the Gospel of Nicodemus.

Our sculptors mould the faces they have to portray, by pouring plaster on the bare skin, where it coagulates, and is taken off in the form of a mask. But the ancients spread a fine oiled cloth on the face, and moulded the features in wax. The holy kerchief, *sudarium*, or *saint suaire*, seems to have been the lining of the waxen mask. Seneca calls such modellings *cereas apellineas*.

## WRITINGS OF BRETT.

A writer named Brett, who assisted in the Universal History, is supposed to have forged the description of Fornosa, ascribed to Psalmanazar. Did he not

3 E

also



also forge that account of a pretended convention of the Jews at Ageda, in Hungary, which made its appearance in the Phoenix, and which seems to have suggested the idea of Bonaparte's Parisian Sanhedrim? Cannot some of your correspondents assist in completing a list of his works?

TIRAQUEAU.

Tiraqueau was a counsellor in the parliament of Bordeaux, under Francis I. He was a temperate man, was married, and had twenty children: he published a multiplicity of legal tracts, On the Prerogatives of the Nobility; On the Law of Lineal Descent; On the Law of Marriage; On the Legislation of Alexander; &c. &c. This epitaph was made for him. *Hic jacet qui, aquam bibendo, viginti liberos suscepit, viginti libros edidit: si merum bibisset, totum orbem impleset.* In French, thus:—

Tiraqueau fécond à produire  
A mis au monde vingt fils;  
Tiraqueau fécond à bien dire  
A fait pareil nombre d'écrits:  
S'il n'eût point noyé dans les eaux  
Une semence si féconde,  
Il eût enfin rempli le monde  
De livres et de Tiraqueaux.

INSPIRATION ILL DEFINED IN BUTLER'S  
HORÆ BIBLICÆ.

In the fourth edition of Butler's *Horæ Biblicæ*, (vol. i. p. 240-250,) occurs a dissertation on the inspiration of Scripture, in which that intelligent writer appears to understand by inspiration, a supernatural action on the human mind.

Surely Saint Paul understood by it, a merely natural operation of the pious spirit, or devout feeling, or, as it is technically phrased, of the holy ghost, which pervaded all religious Jews and Christians.

Saint Paul says: (Cor. II. 13.) We speak not in the words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the holy ghost teacheth. The obvious paraphrase of this passage would be: We do not employ the slang, or cant, in use among literary men and philosophers, but the phraseology consecrated by the usage of devout men.

In those times, as in these, the evangelical clergy had their euphemisms, and technical expressions, which, within the pale of the sect, had peculiar weight and currency. To speak in this esoteric dialect, is to speak as the holy ghost teacheth.

Now it is plain, from comparing the various scriptures with each other, that the holy ghost, in those times, inspired

every man to speak according to his idiosyncrasy: just as it so inspires men to speak in our own times. The female quaker, who in Ireland, according to Mr. Rathbone's account, preached Unitarian opinions, was moved by her religious sentiments, was stimulated by her piety, was prompted by her holy ghost so to do. The person who answered her, was also divinely inspired, was also moved by his theopathic affections, was also prompted by his holy mind, to declaim on the opposite side of the question. So, we find Peter and Paul both inspired to differ about circumcision. (Acts xv.) So, in relating the cure of the Gadarene insanity, Mark (v. 1-15,) notices but one patient; and Matthew (viii. 28,) two: yet both narrations were divinely inspired, both were prompted by a pure zeal for the glory of God.

On the hypothesis of supernatural agency, these dissonances would be impossible.

Mr. Butler may, perhaps, have been prejudiced by certain writers, who adopt an idea unknown to the original sacred books, the personification of the Holy Ghost—which was never thought of until the Scriptures were translated into Latin. What in Syriac was *sanctanimity*, and in Greek a *holy breath*, first became personable, when expressed by the words *spiritus sanctus*.

DEATH-WATCH.

Apollodorus relates of Melampus, that he understood the language of wood-worms. He is said to have questioned them about the fall of a house, which fell accordingly. This was rational in Melampus. But, out of this allegorical narration, appears to have grown the superstition about the prophetic gifts of wood-worms.

ON A BAD ORATOR.

You move the people, when you speak;  
For, one by one, away they sneak.

PROPORTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In a late enumeration of the Danish people, there were found in the diocese of Seeland, out of 311,065 inhabitants, 163 deaf and dumb persons; in the diocese of Fyen, out of 160,164 inhabitants, 113 deaf and dumb; in the diocese of Aalborg, out of 104,986 inhabitants, 44 deaf and dumb: in the diocese of Aarhus, out of 120,164 inhabitants, 61 deaf and dumb; and in the dioceses of Viborg and Ribe, out of 124,242 inhabitants, 134 deaf and dumb persons. On the average, about one in sixteen hundred.



## MIRACLES.

"Miracles," says Boulanger, "were never believed by those who saw them, nor seen by those who believed them."

## RIVER-WEEDS.

A friend of mine, who occupies land by the river-side, collects yearly, for manure, the weeds which are cut between two water-mills. The flood-gates of these mills keep the water in the bed of the river at a very equal height: the excess passes off through a channel, which my friend does not empty.

Now he assures me, that, in rainy seasons, he collects far more weeds than in dry seasons; although the space of river-bed, in which they grow, remains the same, and is in either case watered to the same level.

He infers, that rain-water is more fertilizing than river-water; and that its ad-

mixture is the cause of the profuse vegetation in rainy seasons.

## POWER OF TREES TO CONDENSE MIST.

In the beginning of August, after a sun-shiny day, the air became suddenly misty about six o'clock, I walked however by the road-side from seven to eight, and observed in many places, that a shower of big drops of water was falling under the large trees, although no rain fell elsewhere. The road and path continued dusty, and the field-gates shewed no signs of being wetted by the mist. I have often noticed the like fact, but have not met with a satisfactory explanation of this power in trees, to condense mist.

An old geographer, describing the Canary islands, says, that in one of them, there are no springs; but that the people collect water under certain trees at the hill-top.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## EMMA'S GRAVE.

WHAT phantom greets these longing eyes?  
'Tis Emma—Emma from me flies!

The dear illusion fades.

'Tis gone; and blacker dreams prevail,  
Reason awakes—new griefs assail,  
And keener woe invades.

My Emma sleeps in yonder grave!—  
No guardian angel by to save,  
To charm his rage away;  
The stern relentless tyrant broke  
Love's fondest ties—and dealt the stroke,  
Upon our nuptial day.

And still this earthly load I bear!  
Still from these trembling orbs, the tear  
Flows in a ceaseless tide!  
Oh! has this finely-textur'd brain  
No Lethean pow'r, no balm for pain?  
And is a tomb denied?

Cease, busy memory, to retrace  
Each feature, each celestial grace,  
Each fascinating air!  
Heav'n in her beauteous form had wove,  
Meekness, and innocence, and love,  
And truth divinely fair.

What joys that fateful morning bless'd,  
When to my ravish'd bosom press'd,  
I kiss'd, and call'd her mine—  
But ah! what madd'ning horrors rise!  
My Emma faints! my Emma dies!  
—Heav'n, was the mandate thine?

O Death! why spare this bleeding heart?  
Why midway stop the treach'rous dart,  
Which wing'd its way to me?  
Oh! grant thy wretched suppliant aid,  
Strike! strike! this woe-devoted head,  
And set this spirit free!

Where yon rude fane with ivy wound,  
Marks out the hallow'd precincts round,  
Where endless quiet reigns;  
Near, where those aged yew-trees wave,  
A dark, a damp, a narrow grave,  
The sainted maid contains!—

How calm, how tranquil, sleeps her head!  
How soft, how easy, is her bed!  
How silent her abode!  
Oh!—when shall I such peace attain?  
When shall I break this mortal chain?  
And rest with her, and God?

There do I nightly vigils keep,  
There lie, and mourn, and walk, and weep,  
And speak the shade below!  
Tell of our early loves and joys,  
Bind o'er again the nuptial ties,  
And give a loose to woe.

The youths and maids, whose conscious  
minds  
Pity or fond affection binds,  
—Who sorrow's liv'ry wear;  
Pace the green mound with frequent feet,  
Heave the deep sob, and sighing greet  
The gentle tenant there.

Ev'n



Ev'n he, who heedless wastes his days  
In dissipation's varied maze,

Nor gives one thought to heav'n;  
Beholds her grave with secret fear,  
A moment checks his wild career,  
And hopes his sins forgiv'n.

There, while I press the sacred clay,  
Sad Philomel, in plaintive lay,  
To melancholy dear,  
Nightly from yonder beechen shade,  
In strains to tender musing made,  
Delights my list'ning ear.

There too, the favour'd red-breast sings,  
And prunes his olive-colour'd wings,  
And pecks his wonted food;  
And, fearless where her relics rest,  
Forms in the verdant turf his nest,  
And rears his little brood.

The turtle there, whose constant cares  
No second partner ever shares,  
Loves his lost mate to pine;  
Softly the grassy sod to tread,  
And, lonely moaning o'er her head,  
To mingle woes with mine.

No storms disturb her blest repose!  
Unheard the angry whirlwind blows!  
The wint'ry tempests rave!  
Sweet rest is there!—And vernal show'rs,  
Give fresher fragrance to the flow'rs,  
Which flourish on her grave.

There the wild woodbine scents the gale,  
The yellow cowslip, primrose pale,  
Harebell, and violet blue;  
Shew their pure beauties to the sky,  
Kiss'd by the zephyrs as they fly,  
And gemm'd with Heav'n's own dew.

—How still it is! silence profound  
Her empire holds, and spreads around  
A pleasing, peaceful, gloom!  
How diff'rent far this aching breast,  
Which ceaseless throbs, and pants for rest,  
And hungers for the tomb!

When will my fervent pray'rs prevail?  
When will death end this weary tale  
Of lengthen'd misery?  
My hopes are wreck'd! my joys are flown!  
My wishes dead! my reason gone!  
—Emma! I live with thee!

And lo! methinks thy sainted shade,  
Points to the spot where thou art laid!  
And where my griefs shall cease!  
Breathes on my troubled soul, a calm!  
Pours on my wounded spirits, balm!  
And softly whispers peace.

I come! dear long-sought maid, I come!  
Fate grants at last the ling'ring doom,  
And closes these sad eyes—  
I soon shall quit this dreary scene,  
Live—where no sorrows intervene,  
And lie—where Emma lies.

J. U.

## For the Monthly Magazine.

[The poetical world has recently lost a true brother in the late Dr. DOWNMAN. His didactic poem on Infancy will always be considered as a work of permanent value, teaching the duties of a young mother. His tragedies have, perhaps, not yet received their full measure of fame; not indeed adapted for the theatre, they interest in the closet; and he aims at restoring the noble genius of the golden age of our dramatic bards, by their higher strains of feeling, combined with that familiar, yet forcible, diction requisite in dramatic composition. Of this estimable poet, and most excellent man, I possess an unpublished critical epistle, written many years ago, when I happened, in the freedom of conversation, to be more prodigal in my panegyrics on the most eloquent French authors, than his taste, and more particularly his patriotism, approved; he was of opinion, that the light and tender vines of the Seine would not form an ornamental appendage to British oaks. This critical epistle I think well deserving of preservation; the verses are not highly polished, but he was careless of the minuter graces of poetry; and revision was the only poetical labour he disliked. There is something novel in the subject; and it is marked by strength of conception, while the didactic flow of the verse does not diminish the truth it impresses.]

## A CRITICAL EPISTLE to \*\*\*, ON HIS PARTIALITY FOR FRENCH WRITERS. WRITTEN IN 1791.

By the late Dr. DOWNMAN, of Exeter.

IF, from the Gallic worthies whom you praise,  
My verse withholds an equal share of bays,  
Attribute it to my untravelled mind,  
Which, still within its native isle confin'd,  
Views every object there with partial sight,  
And asks no fairer region of delight.

With polish'd manners you would join in vain

The smut of RABELAIS, coarseness of MONTAIGNE.

To sage BOILEAU what genuine strains belong?

From Horace and Tassoni flow'd his song:  
Pope, from their open fountain likewise drew;

What mighty thanks are to the Frenchman due?

Before RACINE, e'en in our James's time,  
Old Beaumont taught the couplet and the rhyme;

Denied the stanza's boasted power to please,  
And wrote with equal elegance and ease.

His flowers from MONTESQUIEU I will not tear,

The wreath he merits let him ever wear;  
Yet, must he own, beneath our English skies  
He saw the brightest and the sweetest rise;

Yet,



Yes, o'er this land of lawgivers were spread  
 The fairest blossoms which adorn'd his head;  
 The laws here triumph'd in their native  
 ground,  
 The spirit, and the substance, here he found.  
 VOLTAIRE might aim his irony and wit;  
 Yet often, while the mark he strove to hit,  
 The arrow on the shooter's breast recoil'd,  
 His art was frustrated, his fancy foil'd.  
 While he his many-mingled simples press'd,  
 He saw not poison in the juice confessed;  
 Deep drank his country of the envenomed  
 bowl,  
 And madness now fires each licentious soul.  
 ROUSSEAU a Frenchman! He despised  
 the name;  
 On other sentiments he built his fame:  
 Not for Parisian converse was he born;  
 Their music, and their manners, were his  
 scorn.  
 Fancying the spacious universe he loved,  
 In his small sphere a misanthrope he roved;  
 A victim to his discontent and pride,  
 Without a real friend, he lived and died.  
 By these instructors was our judgment  
 form'd?  
 By these, our taste inspired, our fancy  
 warm'd?  
 Doubtless, from them our flimsy novels rose;  
 From them, such verse as Della Crusca's  
 flows:  
 From them our frigid plays with plots so  
 deep,  
 Which run nine nights, and sink in endless  
 sleep.  
 But long 'ere they began their fated course,  
 Our's was wit, genius, elegance, and force.  
 'Ere they a single sprig of grace had won,  
 BOCCACCIO, DANTE, ARIOSTO, shone:  
 From Greece and Virgil, Tasso caught his  
 fire,  
 And strung for high heroic notes the lyre.  
 Sunk in barbarian ignorance was France,  
 Taste had not darted there her slightest  
 glance,  
 When Spain, besprinkled with Castalian dews,  
 Beheld her Epic, and her Comic Muse;  
 When wit and humour to CERVANTES gave;  
 To free from maddening errantry the brave.  
 When Tagus heard the trump which CA-  
 MOENS blew,  
 As to Heaven's glorious arch aloft he flew;  
 When SPENSER pour'd his energy of strain,  
 And all the polish'd virtues join'd his train;  
 When SURREY, form'd in camps or courts to  
 shine,  
 Tun'd his melodious notes to Geraldine;  
 O'er every bard, when MILTON fix'd his  
 rule,  
 The noblest pupil of the Italian school.  
 But who to SHAKESPEARE gave that ma-  
 gic skill,  
 To turn and wind the passions at his will?  
 What masters form'd his bold and ardent  
 mind?  
 Greeks, Romans, and Italians, lag behind.

France, and her sons, are wrapt in pale de-  
 pair,  
 At what immense an interval—VOLTAIRE!  
 BACON, untutor'd shot his fulgid ray,  
 And the dark wilds of science blazed with  
 day.  
 By whom was LOCKE's perspicuous plan de-  
 sign'd,  
 When he unravelled all the powers of mind?  
 Who taught our NEWTON Nature's laws  
 to trace,  
 And bade his hands that ancient veil displace,  
 Which none e'er raised before from Isis' face?  
 In France, what genius, what invention  
 flows?  
 What is her utmost boast but polished prose?  
 Where has she reached the nervous, the sub-  
 lime!  
 Her best of poetry, is prose in rhyme.  
 Her pigmy merits let her still possess;  
 Her art of writing is the art of dress:  
 Easy, familiar, sprightly, lo, she plays,  
 And turns a thought a thousand different  
 ways.  
 With many a lily decks her barren ground,  
 And many blooming roses scatters round.  
 But this allowed—I grant her not a name,  
 "Dear as Achaian worth to lettered fame;"  
 In vain your much-loved nation you advance,  
 She ever was, and ever will be, France:  
 Like Greece, or Britain, never can she shine;  
 Our's are the great originals divine!

## SONNET

BY THE TURKISH POET, BAUKI, TRANS-  
 LATED BY SIR WM. OUSELEY.

"Dil griftar ser zulfung oldi;—  
 Sabr ser panebch shebbaux oldi, &c."

MY heart has been a captive bound in thy  
 flowing ringlets;  
 My patience, like the dove, has yielded to thy  
 vulture grasp.  
 Yet I am delighted with these odours which  
 the western gale now brings,  
 For this enchanting fragrance, proclaims the  
 approach of my beloved.  
 I am one whose life depends on a harsh sen-  
 tence from thy lips;  
 I fear to offend by disclosing the secret of my  
 love.  
 My thoughtless friends, whilst they enjoy the  
 banquet and the minstrel's song,  
 Reproach me for having retired to the desert,  
 like a pensive hermit.  
 Despair not, O Bauki! thy miseries cannot  
 long continue,  
 Death must soon terminate them, or a smile  
 from thy mistress make thee happy.

PROCEEDINGS



## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

*Report on the Progress of the Sciences from the Epoch of the French Revolution (1789) to the Year 1808, made by a Commission of the Institute of France, by order of the Emperor Napoleon.*

(Continued from our last.)

**T**HE honorable duty which the orders of your Imperial Majesty call upon us to fulfil, intimidates us equally, whether we consider the extent of the sciences, the history of which we have to trace, or the number and the ardor of those who cultivate them, or the rapidity of the progress which they have made, during the last twenty years; and it is not without awe, that we have ventured to select, among such a variety of labours, and among so many men of distinguished merit, those who have appeared to us most worthy of being named to you. Indeed, could the dread of having been guilty of an unjust omission, ever be more sensibly felt, than on this solemn occasion; when genius requires to become acquainted with, and to honour genius, when the hero, who has extended military and political glory beyond the limits assigned to it by all the examples of history and the boldest flights of imagination, wishes to draw near him, and to crown with his own hands, every species of merit, to encourage every kind of talent, and to order the execution of every useful undertaking.

But in what branch of human knowledge is such an omission more difficult to be avoided, than in the natural sciences, a field at the same time the most boundless, and the most fruitful that the mind is capable of cultivating? Their most general principles are not yet reduced to precise calculations, and consequently they admit of no other guides, than observation and experience; but by a consequence not less evident, every accurate observation, every conclusive experiment, is entitled to a place amongst these sciences; and the particular labours employed on them, which their historian is not at liberty to neglect, are multiplied beyond all bounds.

This prodigious number of facts, extending from the simple aggregation of the molecules of a salt, to the formation of organised bodies, and to the most complicated functions of life, seems, how-

ever, to relate more or less immediately to the general phenomenon of molecular attraction; and we could not have chosen a more convenient clue, to direct us through this immense labyrinth.

We have, therefore, first examined molecular attraction, in its most immediate effects; in the laws to which it is subject, and in the modifications which it undergoes, from the other general principles; to this we owe the advantage of beginning our report, with the theory of crystals, and that of the affinities, two sciences entirely new, and originating within the period of which we have to treat.

The former, which distinguished its commencement, is entirely due to M. Haüy; those figures so regular, and so varied, which minerals assume in a tranquil formation, are now reduced to calculation, and verified by mechanical division; this curious phenomenon offers nothing arbitrary, nothing vague in its explanation; the same age, the same author, have seen the birth of the science, and have, as it were, brought it to maturity.

The theory of affinities, more ancient as to its primitive origin, has recently experienced a complete revolution; and M. Berthollet has reduced it to new laws. He no longer admits of elective affinities, nor absolute decompositions; affinity, with him, is no more than a general tendency of a body, to unite itself with others, which would continue to operate when three or more bodies are mixed, were it not counterbalanced by opposite forces, such as the indissolubility of one of the resulting combinations, or its greater tendency to crystallize, to effloresce, or to evaporate. In short, heat and pressure are powers opposite to each other, which cause affinity itself to vary in different ways, as well as the tendencies which are contrary to it. We shew particularly in our report, that these principles throw a vivid light on what was hitherto most obscure in chemistry; and we render perceptible the influence which they will one day exercise on all the other physical sciences.

Proceeding next to the divers indispensable agents, which cause the affinities to vary, we say a few words on the chemical action of light, and on the hitherto contested



contested experiments of Dr. Herschel, on the mode of its union with heat in the solar rays.

We then come to the history of the discoveries relative to heat itself; which constitute a system so new, that the philosophers of the first half of the eighteenth century had no ideas whatever of it.

The first germs of it are to be traced back to upwards of forty years, and we are indebted for them to the Scotch chemist, Black; and to the Swede, Wilke. They first observed, that not only a body absorbed a great quantity of heat, in melting, and in evaporating, and restored it in returning to its primitive state; but also, that different quantities of heat are necessary, to bring different bodies to the same degree of temperature; these primary truths have produced a number of others, the influence of which, on the whole system of the sciences, as well as on domestic economy, and particularly on the arts, is incalculable.

We give a rapid enumeration of those particular discoveries of the different capacities of bodies, for becoming conductors of heat, measured by Franklin and Ingenhouz, of the particular manner in which liquids conduct it, as discovered by Count Rumford, in whose hands it became the source of so many useful processes; of the calorimeter invented by M. De la Place, to measure the heat produced, or which disappears in each circumstance; an instrument which has supported the theory of chemistry, by such beautiful demonstrations; of the various dilatibilities of the bodies, measured by M. M. Dalton, and Gay Lussac, and so necessary to be known, in order to judge of thermometers; in short, of the theory of vapours recently finished by the same philosophers; the importance of which is so great, for the construction of steam-engines, machines the most marvellous perhaps of all those, with which the genius of science has enriched society.

Galvanic electricity presents itself next, and offers to us a new scene, and regions of which no man yet dares to calculate the extent. The most powerful perhaps of the agents, which nature employs in its operations, on the surface of our globe, therefore remained hidden until the present time. The simple juxtaposition, not only of two metals, but even of any two different bodies whatever, alters the equilibrium of electricity; and this alteration may produce the most

violent commotions in the animal economy: it separates substances the most intimately united; at this moment it appears disposed to reveal the composition of the alkalies, which the most profound chemistry had hitherto always presented to us, as simple bodies; in short, when in its full force, it is thunder itself; and in its various degrees, it is perhaps the secret spring of a great number of phenomena, yet involved in mystery. The name of Galvani, who discovered the action of this electricity on animal economy, that of Volta, who has demonstrated its origin and its nature, and who has taught how to encrease its force indefinitely; those of Ritter, Nicholson, and principally that of Davy, who has discovered and established its chemical power; are honourably recorded in this part of our report; amongst those of many other estimable natural philosophers, who have enriched the theory of Galvanism, by more particular experiments and discoveries.

After this theory of the imponderable chemical agents, so new in the history of the sciences, we proceed to chemistry, properly so called, and particularly to its fundamental doctrine, the explanation of what takes place in combustion.

Here, undoubtedly, was effected the most important revolution that the sciences ever experienced; a revolution at once so honourable for our times, and for our country; and which was not completed before the commencement of the period, of which we give an account.

Indubitably, during several years, facts had been accumulating, capable of over-setting the doctrine of phlogiston, and all the brilliant system of Stahl, notwithstanding the efforts made by Senac, Macquer, Rouelle, and Bergman, to support and illustrate it. The new theory, is doubtless only a link, which happily connects particular facts, discovered by different men, and at very different times. The discovery of latent heat, by Black; that of the disengagement of air from the calces of mercury, by Bayen; that of the production of fixed air, in the combustion of charcoal, by Cavendish; and of water in that of inflammable air, by the same philosopher, and by M. Monge; are integrant portions of the new chemistry; as well as the increase of the weight of calcined metals, previously announced by Libavius; and the absorption of air in calcinations, discovered as early as the time of Boyle.

But it is precisely the good fortune of having



having united, into one single body, all these insulated rays that constitutes the indisputable glory of Lavoisier. Before his time, the particular phenomena of chemistry might be compared to a species of labyrinth, the deep and winding walks of which had nearly all been traversed by many laborious men; but their points of union, their connexion with each other, and with the whole, could be perceived only by the man of genius, capable of soaring above the edifice, and seizing the plan with the eye of an eagle.

Europe, at that time, witnessed an affecting spectacle, of which the history of the sciences furnishes very few examples; the most eminent French chemists, the contemporaries of Lavoisier, those who were best entitled to consider themselves as his rivals, and particularly M. M. Fourcroy, Berthollet, and Guyton, candidly ranged themselves under his banners, loudly proclaimed his doctrine in their books, and in their chairs, laboured with him in extending it to all the phenomena, and inculcating it in the minds of all men.

It was by this noble conduct, as much as by the importance of their private discoveries, that they deserved to participate in the glory of that fortunate man of genius; and gave to the new theory, the name of French chemistry, under which it is now adopted by all Europe.

One of the means which contributed the most powerfully to its rapid success, is the nomenclature created by this society of French chemists. In substituting for barbarous, or mysterious terms, invented in times of ignorance, names expressive of the species, and proportion of the elements of each substance; they presented to the mind a summary of the results of the science, and furnished the memory with the means of recalling by the names, the nature itself of the objects. The new nomenclature is not an instrument for discovery, it is only the expression of discoveries made; but it is just to acknowledge in it an excellent instrument for instruction, and as such, it must be allowed to have diffused the science, and to have had great influence on the particular discoveries, of which we have next to treat.

They occupy too much of our report, to enable us even to enumerate them in this abstract; almost all the substances in nature have been examined; almost all the combinations imaginable have

been attempted by chemists; the number of the metals has been increased to twenty-eight; that of earths, to nine; new acids have been discovered, or formed; the composition of the different salts has been determined; several have been compounded, and are of great use to the arts; modes have been discovered of extracting from all the combinations, the elements necessary to be kept apart.

The names of Berthollet, Fourcroy, Vauquelin, Chaptal, Guyton, Deyeux, Thenard, amongst the French; those of Klaproth, Kirwan, Davy, Tennant, Wollaston, amongst foreigners; cover the pages of the catalogue, which we have prepared of all these important labours.

Amongst the number are some, the genus of which belongs exclusively to the present epoch; such are those, having for their objects the products of organized bodies, the history of which presents particularly the names of Fourcroy and Vauquelin, long united both by science and by friendship.

At present we know, thanks to the long researches of these learned chemists, and to those of some of their competitors, that all these products of life are the different productions of a small number of substances; of carbon, of hydrogen, with more or less of azote. These are their fundamental materials; a little earth, some atoms of sulphur, and phosphorus, are joined to this principal stock: all these elements seem to sport in their various reactions; they unite, separate, meet again, in a thousand ways, in our laboratories, as in the functions of life; and chemistry itself is become capable of transforming the greater part of them at will, some into others, by slight modifications, or by various kinds of fermentations. It is easy to conceive, what light these analyses of animal and vegetable substances have thrown on the arts which employ them; and what utility may be derived from these metamorphoses of common materials into rare and precious ones; but from all these facts arises a result still more important, which leads us to a general theory of organized beings, by shewing us the essence itself of life, in a perpetual change of proportion between substances themselves very few in number.

Having thus brought the history of chemistry as far as its most complicated and profound doctrines, we proceed to the second part of our report; the object of which is, to represent the progress and state of natural history; a science of which



which the public, and even some men of learning, have yet formed to themselves but very vague notions; and which is nothing more than the application of the general laws of physics, and of chemistry, to the particular phenomena manifested by the various bodies in nature.

The atmosphere, and its composition, meteors, waters, and their motions, with whatever is contained in them; the different minerals, their reciprocal positions, and their origin; the exterior and interior forms of vegetals and animals; their properties, the motions which constitute the functions of their life, their mutual action for supporting order and harmony, on the surface of the globe; this is what the naturalist has to state, and to explain; such are the objects of which he must necessarily possess the knowledge. In no branch of natural history, can the others any longer be totally dispensed with; and still less the two general sciences. It would now be in vain to attempt to class minerals, without analysing them chemically, and mechanically; or animals without knowing their interior structure and the functions of their organs; the physiologist, who should not comprise in his meditations the phenomena of the life of plants, and of that of all animals, would soon lose himself in illusive conjectures, in the same manner as he would voluntarily shut his eyes against the light, if he refused to admit the influence of physical laws in the vital functions.

There is, however, an essential difference between the general sciences and natural history; which is, that in the former the phenomena only are attended to, all the circumstances of which may be determined at pleasure; but in the other, the phenomena take place under conditions, which are not in the power of the observer.

In ordinary chemistry, for instance, we compose our vessels of unalterable materials; we shape, bend, and direct, them, as we think proper; we place in them only what is necessary to give us distinct ideas of the result. In vital chemistry, the materials are innumerable; scarcely has the chemist yet characterised a few of them; the vessels are infinitely complicated; scarcely has the anatomist described a part of their outline; their sides act upon what they contain; they experience its action; elements incessantly rush inwardly from without; some escape outwardly from

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within; all the parts are in a perpetual vortex; which is an essential condition of the phenomenon, and which we cannot long suspend, without stopping it for ever.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, inherent in natural history, the ideas which we have now given of the science, and which have scarcely been adopted generally, except at the present period, have entirely changed the face of it, and have shed the most vivid light on all its branches.

In meteorology, the gaseous composition of the atmosphere has been ascertained to be the same at all elevations, and in all countries, by Berthollet, Humboldt, Gay-Lussac, and Beddoes; but the odors which so strongly affect our senses, the miasmata which so cruelly attack our economy, remain yet beyond the reach of our chemical means, although it is very certain, that these means destroy them; one proof amongst thousands of the multitude of substances, which act without our knowledge in the operations of nature.

The phenomenon of stones fallen from the atmosphere, which antiquity and the middle ages were not unacquainted with, was not, until the present period, ranked amongst physical truths; the conjectures of M. Chladni, the analyses of M. M. Howard, Vauquelin, Thenard, Langier, the travels and enquiries of M. Biot, have equally contributed to assure them this rank.

Mineralogy is now approaching in correctness, to the most accurate sciences, thanks to the crystallographic determinations of M. Haüy, to the chemical analysis of M. M. Klaproth, and Vauquelin, to the exterior descriptions and determination of positions, given by M. Werner, and by his school.

This knowledge of the respective positions of minerals, is become the object of a real science; a science which directs in their research, and now supersedes, with sound minds, those illusive conjectures, which but lately bore the pompous name of geology. Pallas, Saussure, Desmarests, Dolomieu, Werner, De Luc, Ramond, and Humboldt, have given it this new aspect; their laborious travels, their scrupulous observations, have made us acquainted with the real structure of that part of the crust of the globe, which we are able to penetrate, at the same time that they make us almost despair of ever divining its origin.

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This crust, however, teems with the fossil remains of organized beings, an incontestable proof of great revolutions, and objects worthy of the curiosity of naturalists. Pallas, Camper, and Lamarck, have examined and found them for the most part different, not only from those now living in the same climates, but also from those which have been collected on the surface of the globe.

The natural history of living bodies, infinitely more vast and more complicated, than that of inanimate bodies, has excited works still more numerous, and which have not had less success.

Their general theory is, what we call physiology; it is divided into three parts; one chemical, which determines the substances composing them, and compares them with those which they attract, and those which are extracted; one anatomical, shewing the passages which these substances pursue, from the time of their ingress, until their issue; lastly, one dynamic, which considers the forces by which these complicated motions are executed.

The first belongs almost entirely to the present period; it is by the successive labours of Priestley, Ingenhouz, Lavoisier, Fourcroy, Sennebier, Spallanzani, Theodor de Saussure, that we clearly see, amongst the numerous transformations, of which animal and vegetal life is composed, the decomposition of the carbonic acid and of water, leaving the carbon and hydrogen bare to predominate, as the essential character of vegetalisation; and as that of animalisation, the inverse operation; the recomposition of this acid, and this water, to deprive the animal body of its superfluous carbon and hydrogen, and to restore to the azote in it the proportion necessary to the functions of life.

The anatomical part had been cultivated earlier, but yet it is in our period that it has been almost brought to perfection, with respect to man, by the labours of Mascagni, on the lymphatic vessels, and that it advances towards it with respect to other animals, by the researches of Vicq-d'Azyr, Camper, Blumenbach, Tenon, Home; and for vegetals, by those of Gaertner, Jussieu, Desfontaines, Mirbel, Link, Decandolle; and a great number of other men as assiduous as they are ingenious.

The dynamic part, or physiology properly so called, is by its nature that

which would remain longest imperfect; it has had at least the good fortune, with sage minds, to disencumber itself of those occult and general principles which were so vaguely applied to all difficult cases under the names of archeus, of vegetative soul, of vital power and others similar; the real powers attached to each organic element, such as the muscular irritability, the nervous influence, the cellular contractility, have been determined; the share which they take in each phenomenon has been analysed; and although, not being rationally explained, each of them may yet be considered as occult, they have, notwithstanding, been adopted as so many principles by which to elucidate the phenomena to which they contribute, in the same manner as astronomers employ general attraction and chemists molecular attraction.

It would be very difficult to name all the physiologists whose meditations have led us by degrees to this regularity in the order of the principles. Haller had in some measure traced the route for them; but Hunter, Reil, Prochaska, Sommering, Kielmayer, Chaussier, Bichat, and other Frenchmen and foreigners, have each made in it more or less numerous improvements, which we have endeavoured to point out in our report.

The particular natural history of living beings, is, therefore, no longer any thing more than the use of these general theories, to explain the phenomena peculiar to each being, and depending on the structure, the number, and the disposition, of the organs animated and put in motion by the forces which we have just announced.

It supposes in the first place, that the beings treated of in it, are perfectly denominated, distinguished from each other, and inserted in this great catalogue, the basis of the whole science, to which has been given the name of *Systema naturæ*. Linnæus, had laid the foundations of it, but his successors have prodigiously extended it; and never perhaps has it received accessions to be compared with those of the last twenty years.

We relate the names of the voyagers, and travellers, who have procured for us new species, of the collections in which they are brought together, of the naturalists who have described them.

(To be continued.)



## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. FERDINAND SMYTH STUART'S (BIL-  
LERICAY,) *for a Substitute, the Pro-  
duce of this Country, for Peruvian  
Bark.*

**W**E did from this title expect some important discovery; we imagined, that some article, hitherto overlooked, had been added to the materia medica, and were of course disappointed, when we found, that oak bark and oak leaves were the substitute alluded to.—The patentee gives the prescription under several forms:—1. Oak leaves dried in the shade.—2. The bark, in general, of the young twigs or branches of the oak.—3. The inner bark of the tree, which is to be reduced to a powder, and taken as the Peruvian bark. With the leaves and young bark a decoction is to be made, and to render it more powerful, the powder of the inner bark is to be taken at the same time. We are assured, by Mr. Stuart, that bark taken in this way, or rather what is called a substitute for bark, is an infallible remedy for the scurvy.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS LONDON'S, SEN. AND  
JUN. *for a new Method of purifying  
the Muriate of Soda or common Salt.*

One main object of this invention, is to prevent the necessity of importing bay-salt. The purification here described is performed by means of re-agents and heat. The re-agents are soda, or the sulphate nitrate, or carbonate, of soda, or vegetable alkali, lime, &c. The fossil-salt, or salt obtained from sea-water, is to be mixed with the re-agents (the proportions are not given), and heated in a furnace, till it is fused, and the earthy or metallic particles will unite with the re-agents, and leave the salt pure.

Patentees say, the thing may be done by solution, or by heat, without the aid of re-agents.

MR. W. F. SNOWDEN'S (OXFORD-STREET),  
*for Improvements in an Engine for cut-  
ting Hay, Straw, &c. into Chaff.*

We shall give an account of this invention, partly in the words of the patentee. It consists of two things: First, a more simple and better way of bringing the straw to the knife:—Secondly, a new mode of compressing the article, when the knife is cutting it. But the invention does not extend to, or comprise, a machine altogether on an entire new prin-

ciple, as sundry parts in this machine are used, which have existed in old machines; but Mr. S. describes and explains his invention in the following manner:—"First, instead of the straw sliding forward on the bottom of the box, as in old machines, the box in my machine, by a sling motion on the frame, and, with the assistance of the frame or weight, brings the straw and other articles forward with it to be cut; and whilst the knife is cutting the straw or other articles, a retrograde motion is given to the box by a projecting part of the lever, acting against the regulating nut, by which the cut is regulated to any length required, and so on alternately; whilst the knife is rising nearly to the top, the straw or other articles come forward with the box; and whilst the knife is cutting, a compressor acts upon the straw and other articles, so as to prevent them going backwards with the box. The forward motion of the box is produced by the action of the lever, when the knife rises, which causes a frame or weight to act against the two pieces fastened, for that purpose, to the inside of the box. Secondly, the compressor, by a more simple contrivance, presses the articles with less labour than was ever known before, and acts upon the articles, that are to be cut, with nearly the same degree of pressure whatever be their thickness, and which is done in the following manner:—The lever acts on a pin in the frame of the compressor. At the inner end of the lever is the frame or weight with the roller. At the other end is the connecting rod, by which the motion of the back, to which the knife is fixed, is communicated to the lever, and also the weight of the lever, so that the frame of the roller, and its frame or weight at the inner part of the lever, and also the weight of the back knife, connecting rod at the other end of the lever, and also the weight of the lever, act as a weight or pressure on the article, whilst the knife is cutting it; and the roller, and its frame or weight at the inner part of the lever, when the back to which the knife is fixed rises, act as a counterpoise for them, till the roller meets the article that is in the box; the lever then changes its fulcrum to the roller, which causes the compressor to rise to admit of the article coming forward to be cut. The



The machine may be worked, either by a lever, or with a fly-wheel, crank, and connecting rod."

**MR. JAMES GRELLIER'S (BARKING), for a Building of a peculiar Construction, for the purpose of burning Coke and Lime, whereby the superfluous Heat of the Fire used in burning Coke is applied to burn lime, and also whereby such fire may be rendered perpetual.**

The kiln is made into one or more compartments, chambers, &c. of the form of a common coke-oven, or of any other form and size, which may be adopted for burning coal, and converting the same into coke. The coal is burnt separately from the lime-stone; one or more of the compartments are made conical, or cylindrical; and from them all flues proceed, in order that the heat from the coke-oven may act upon the lime-stone, or other calcareous bodies, and convert them into lime. "It is expedient and necessary," the patentee says, "that the coke-oven or ovens should be so placed or disposed, that the draught from the flues thereof may proceed upwards through the said lime-stone, or other calcareous bodies, with sufficient rapidity and effect; and that the space or spaces which, in my said invention, are appropriated to answer the purposes of the lime-kiln, should be duly disposed above the said flues. And the said flues may be made to enter into the lime-kiln, through the bottom or floor thereof, the lime being prevented from descending or subsiding as low as the said bottom or floor, by an arched grating or support, constructed of iron bars, or of brick work, or other proper material; or, otherwise, the said flues may communicate through the sides of the said compartment, and by that means communicate the heat to burn or ignite all the lime-stone, or other calcareous bodies, which may lie, or be disposed above the level of the said places of communication. And in that con-

struction, before described, wherein the lime is supported by an iron grating, or other structure, the burned lime is to be drawn (after the coke-ovens have been discharged) through doors or quarters made just above the said iron grating, or other structure. And in the other construction before described, wherein the flues communicate through the sides of the compartment, containing the lime, I continue the said compartment, space, or chamber, several feet below the communications from the said flues; and do draw out the burned lime at the bottom, in the same manner as is done with regard to a common lime-kiln. And accordingly, in consequence of the peculiar construction of my said building, called the union and perpetual kiln, it is practicable and easy to charge the said compartments, spaces, or chambers, intended to answer the purpose of coke-ovens, repeatedly with coal, for the purpose of converting the same into coke, and to charge the compartments, spaces, or chambers, intended to answer the purpose of a lime-kiln, or kilns, repeatedly with lime-stone, or other calcareous bodies, for the purpose of converting the same into quick-lime; and also to draw out the said coke and quick-lime at the proper periods, so as to continue the said operations of coke-making and lime-burning perpetually during any length of time which may be required. And, lastly, I do declare, that although positions, situations, and dimensions, of the part of my said kiln or building, may be varied, yet I do give the preference to coke-ovens of an elliptical form, so disposed in the lower part of a circular building, that the longest diameters of the ellipses may respectively lie in radii, in one of the horizontal sections of the said building; and the mouths of the said ovens may open externally, and the flues may communicate internally with one lime-kiln, having the axis thereof perpendicular to the horizon, and coincident with the axis of the building itself."

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

### AGRICULTURE.

**A TREATISE** on the Corn Trade and Agriculture. By P. D. Parquot, late a Volunteer at the Fort, and Suggester of the Life-boat at this Port, 4s.

### ARTS, FINE.

Collection of Portraits sketched from Life, since 1793, by George Dance, R.A. and engraved by W. Daniel. No. III. 11. 1s.

A Catalogue of a small Collection of Engraved Portraits, chiefly for the illustration of English History, now selling by John Thorpe, bookseller, Abingdon, 1s.

### BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of William Cobbett. By Himself, 2s. 6d.

### DRAMA.

Solomon, a Sacred Drama, translated from the



the German of Klopstock. By Robert Huish, 5s.

#### EDUCATION.

Scripture made Easy; or, Familiar Answers to the Catechetical Questions of a learned Divine. By Mrs. Eves, 6s.

The History of Rome, from the Building of the City to the Ruin of the Republic. By Edward Baldwin, esq. 12mo. 4s.

Practical English Prosody and Versification. By J. Carey, LL.D. 4s.

A Key to the preceding, 2s. 6d.

Letters on Ancient History, exhibiting a summary View of the History, Geography, Manners, and Customs, of the Assyrian, Babylonian, Median, Persian, Egyptian, Israelitish, and Grecian Nations. By Miss Wilson, 12mo. 5s.

Vacation Evenings: or Conversations between a Governess and her Pupils. By Catharine Bayley; 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

New British Spelling Book. By Joseph Guy, 8s. 6d.

The Simple Rules of Arithmetic, in Questions and Answers, suited to the Capacities of Children, with Tables of Weights and Measures. By George Reynolds. In two parts, with an irregular Series of Blank Tables to each.

#### HISTORY.

Grafton's Chronicle, or History of England, from 1189 to 1558 inclusive. Two vols. royal, 4to. 4l. 4s.

#### LAW.

The Companion and Guide to the Laws of England. By a Member of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, 5s.

#### MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A Plain Statement of Facts in Favour of the Cow Pox. By John Thomson, M.D.

Objections to the Opinions and Practice of Dr. Wm. Saunders, in Bilious and Liver Complaints. By Hector Campbell, M.D. 1s. 6d.

An Enquiry into the Laws of Epidemics, with Remarks on the Plans lately proposed for exterminating the Small-Pox. By Joseph Adams, M.D.

The History of Canine Madness and Hydrophobia, with the Methods of Treatment, ancient and modern. By G. Lipscomb, M.D. 7s.

The Principles of Midwifery, including the Diseases of Women and Children. By John Burns, 8vo. 12s.

A Dictionary of Practical Surgery, collected from the best and most original Sources of Information, and illustrated with Critical Remarks. By Samuel Cooper, 8vo. 15s.

Facts and Observations on the Prevention, Causes, and Method of Treatment, in Pulmonary Consumption. By — Smith, M.D. 8vo. 3s.

An Essay on the Nature and Treatment of the Malignant, Contagious Ulcer, as it generally appears in the British Navy. By James Little.

Surgical Observations; by John Abernethy, F.R.S. Part I. 8vo. 7s.

#### MILITARY.

Remarks on the Dress and Discipline of the Bengal Army. By a Bengal Officer, 5s.

Cursory Remarks on British Tactics, and on Matters relating to the Defence of the Country; with Heads of a Plan for Training the Population.

Letters from Portugal and Spain, written during the March of the British Troops, under Sir John Moore. By an Officer, 8vo. 12s.

Observations on the Movements of the British Army in Spain. By a British Officer.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Statement of a few Facts, and an Impartial Appeal on the Question at Issue, between the Public and the Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, 1s.

Death of Buonaparte, and Universal Peace; a New Explanation of Nebuchadnezzar's Image, and Daniel's Four Beasts. By L. Mayer, 4s.

The Sixth Report of the Proceedings of the Committee for Managing the Patriotic Fund, from the 1st of March, 1808, to the 28th of February, 1809; 4s.

Justice and Generosity against Malice, Ignorance, and Poverty; or an Attempt to shew the Equity of the New Prices at the Theatre Royal Covent-Garden. By Attalus, 1s.

The Ladies' Monitor, being a Series of Letters, first published in Bengal, on the Subject of Female Apparel, 6s.

Instructions to Masters of Ships, being a Digest of the Provisions, Penalties, &c. of the Pilots' Act, passed in the 48th George III.; with Lists of the Pilots licensed by the Corporation of the Trinity House, and Tables of the Rates of Pilotage, 1s. 6d.

The Character of the King; or the Royal Jubilee, interspersed with Authentic Anecdotes of his Majesty, 2s. 6d.

An Address to the Inhabitants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the approaching Jubilee, 1s.

Substance of the Proceedings of the General Court of Proprietors, held at the Bank, on the 21st of September, 1809; with the Arguments of Randall Jackson, esq., Sir Arthur Pigott, and others, 1s.

A Vindication of the Jews. By Thomas Wetherby, 7s.

The Reformers' Bible, No. I. 4to. (to be continued weekly,) 1s. 3d.

The Amateur of Fencing, or a Treatise on the Art of Sword Defence. By J. Rowland.

The Opinions of Different Authors on the Punishment of Death; selected at the request of a Society, having for its Object the Diffusion of Knowledge respecting the Punishment of Death, and the Improvement of Prison Discipline. By Basil Montague, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, 8vo. 8s.

A Treatise in the Corn Trade and Agriculture. By P. D. Parquot, 8vo. 4s.

Lord



Lord Somers's Tracts. By Walter Scott, esq. Vol. II. royal 4to. 3l. 3s.

The First Book of Napoleon the Tyrant of the Earth. By Eliakim, the Scribe, 8vo. 6s.

A Short Introduction to the Theory of Harmonies; or the Philosophy of Musical Sounds. By J. Marsh, esq.

#### NOVELS, ROMANCES, TALES.

The Husband and the Lover, an Historical Moral Romance, 3 vols. 18s.

The Irish Recluse. By Sarah Isdell, 3 vols. 13s. 6d.

Tales of other Realms, collected during a Tour through Europe. By a Traveller, 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

The Italian Mavrauders. A Romance. By Anna Matilda, 4 vols. 1l.

#### POETRY.

Kennet and Kenneta; a Legendary Tale. By the Rev. J. S. Whalley, D.D. 2s. 6d.

Faction; a Poem, with Notes, 3s. 6d.

The Jubilee; a Poem, on the approaching Anniversary. By William Jordan, esq. 2s.

Imitations and Translations from the Ancient and Modern Classics; together with Original Poems never before published. Collected by J. C. Hobhouse, B. A. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Iberia's Crisis; a Fragment of an Epic Poem, in three parts, written in Spain; developing

the Cause, Progress, and Events of Spain's Crisis, royal 8vo. 5s.

Gilbert; an Amatory Poem, in eight Cantos. By James Templeman, 2s. 6d.; 4to. 12s.

#### POLITICS.

A letter to Colonel Wardle, in which his Public Conduct is examined, and illustrated by some important particulars, now first disclosed, 2s.

Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers; with a Memoir of his Life, and some Historical Notes. By Walter Scott, esq. 2 vols. 4to.

Historic Anecdotes and Secret Memoirs of the Legislative Union, between Great Britain and Ireland. By Sir Jonah Barrington. Part I. imperial 4to. 1l. 1s.

#### THEOLOGY.

General Redemption, the only proper Basis of General Benevolence, a Letter addressed to Robert Hawker, D. D. By J. Evans, A. M. 1s. 6d.

The Ordination Service of the Rev. Jacob Snelgar, of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.—The Introductory Discourse, by the Rev. A. Douglas, of Reading, Berks.—The Charge, by the Rev. J. Banister, of Wareham, Dorset.—The Sermon, by the Rev. J. Clayton, jun. of London.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

\* \* Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

**M**R. LAMBERT, who lately travelled through Lower Canada, and the United States, has begun to print an account of his Observations on the present State of those interesting Countries. His work will make three volumes octavo, and will be illustrated with a variety of engravings, from drawings made on the spot.

SIR WILLIAM OUSELY has made considerable progress in a work, which consists of the Accounts of Alexander the Great, which are to be found in Eastern writers.

The general Collection of Voyages and Travels, in twenty-eight volumes, corresponding with the British Essayists, will be ready in a few days.

We are authorized to mention that the late MARQUIS OF ———, wrote a series of Letters to his son on every topic of Education; and that the work will, without delay, be given to the world.

Some copies of the original quarto edition of Mr. BARLOW's fine poem of the Columbiad, have been imported from

America, by Mr. RAYMOND, of Pall Mall, and are to be had at Four Guineas in boards. The volume taken altogether, is one of the most elegant that ever issued from the press.

A second journey through the Southern part of Spain, has been recently performed by Mr. ROBERT SEMPLE; in which he visited several important places, not noticed in his former work. He is about to publish the Observations made on this second journey. The work will be embellished by a variety of plates, illustrative of the Costume and Manners of the Inhabitants of several parts of the Peninsula.

Captain HENDERSON has in the press, An Account of the British Settlement of Honduras; together with Sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Mosquito Indians.

The Rev. Mr. DIBDIN, has just completed the first volume, of his edition of Ames's and Herbert's Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain; and it will make its appearance in December.

Mr.



Mr. Surr's new novel, named the *Romance of the Times*, will appear about Christmas.

Mr. JAMES JOHNSON, of Lancaster, is preparing for publication, in a quarto volume, the *History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Lonsdale*, including the stations of Lancaster and Overborough.

A *New Gardener's Calendar or Monthly Directory of Operations* in every branch of Horticulture, by Mr. WALTER NICOL, will speedily make its appearance, in an octavo volume.

Mr. MACFARLANE has in the press, a *Report of the Agriculture of Siberia*, in one octavo volume, with plates.

The *Genealogy of the Earls of Sutherland*, from the origin of that house to the year 1630, with the *History of the Northern parts of Scotland*, during that period, by Sir ROBERT GORDON; and continued to the year 1651, by GILBERT GORDON, is in the press. The whole has been carefully transcribed, by permission of the Marchioness of Stafford, from the original manuscript, preserved at Dunrobin Castle; and will form a handsome folio volume.

The complete works of GAWIN DOUGLAS, Bishop of Dunkeld, now first collected, with historical and critical dissertations on his Life and Writings, notes and a glossary by Lord Glenbervie, will soon appear in four volumes octavo.

The Rev. H. BABER, of the British Museum, will soon publish, in a quarto volume, an edition of Wickliffe's *Version of the New Testament*, with a *Life of that celebrated reformer*, and an *Essay on the Anglo-Saxon and English Translations of the Scriptures*, previous to the fifteenth century.

The Rev. JAMES PARSONS has undertaken to publish the remaining *Collections of the Septuagint*, prepared by the late Dr. HOLMES.

Mr. ROBERT CLUTTERBUCK is engaged in collecting and arranging materials for a *History of Hertfordshire*, taking Chauncey for his guide.

The *Second volume of Manning's History of Surrey*, will be published in a few days.

The Rev. W. WARD, of Diss, has in the press, the first volume of the *Fulfilment of the Revelation, or Prophetic History of the Declension and Restoration of the Christian Church*.

A work which cannot fail to prove highly interesting to lovers of the fine arts, is in considerable forwardness. It will consist of thirty engraved portraits

of some of the females most distinguished at the present day for beauty, rank, and fashion. It is intended to appear in five parts, and is to be entitled, *Beauties of the Reign of George III.* The portraits are painted by Mrs. MEE, and will be engraved by artists of the first eminence. They will be accompanied with biographical accounts, forming together a most magnificent folio volume.

A *Collection of Tales*, selected and translated from the works of Wieland, Schiller, Meissner, and other celebrated German writers, in three volumes small octavo, will speedily make their appearance.

Mr. GEORGE LAMBE has in the press, *The Mysteries of Ferney Castle*; in four volumes.

A *Companion to Miss Byron's Celia in Search of a Husband*, will soon appear, under the title of *Celia Suited*; and contain *Sketches of modern female habits and manners*.

Early in next month, Dr. BUXTON will publish *An Essay on the Use of a regulated Temperature in Winter Cough and Consumption*; including *Observations on the different methods of producing such a temperature in the chambers of invalids*.

Mr. B. COOK, of Birmingham, considering the superior advantage which would result from a discovery of some method of providing security against fires within doors, conceives that this desirable end, might be in a great measure, answered by the introduction of iron stair-cases. Common ones, he thinks, might be afforded as cheap as any kind of wood; or where ornament is required they might be made quite as elegant and handsome as those of the most costly materials. He also suggests the forming of the joists, rafters, and beams, which might be cast-hollow, of the same metal; by which means, fire could not be easily communicated from one room to another.

The annual courses of Lectures at the Surrey Institution, Blackfriars Bridge, commenced on the 31st ult. at the house of the institution; and will be continued every succeeding Tuesday and Thursday evenings, at Seven o'clock, during the season: viz. Chemistry and Mineralogy, by Mr. ACCUM; Music, by Mr. S. WESLEY; Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. JACKSON; and Physiology with Experiments, by Dr. DAVIS.

We are informed by a respectable gentleman, of Bervie, that the London Company, who have the Duke of Gordon's forests on lease, have determined to try the experiment of tar making, in the extensive



tensive forests of the Spey. Three Danes passed through Bervie, on their way to the forests, about six or eight weeks ago, for the purpose of beginning the manufacture, and instructing the inhabitants in it. Our correspondent further informed us, that a gentleman in Aberdeenshire, has got sixteen Danes or Norwegians for the same purpose; these people have been taken from the prisons in England; government having allowed the prisoners of war to be examined, and it seems, many have been found able and willing, to instruct the people of this country, in the method of manufacturing this very valuable article.

Dr. COOK, of Lawrence Kirk, who wrote on the resurrection of Christ, has nearly ready for the press, a History of the Reformation; in two large quartos. From the indefatigable research, and known talents of the author, much is expected: he has detected many errors and false quotations in Hume, the historian; and the literary world may look for a full and distinct account of that important event, with an exposition of the causes that led to the reformation, &c. Dr. Cook is the son of the Professor of that name of St. Andrews.

In the course of this month, will be published, a Catalogue Raisonné, of the City Circulating Library, King-street, Cheapside.

Mr. RUSHER, of Reading, is bringing out a new Catalogue, which will include the entire Libraries of two Clergymen of eminence, lately deceased.

Mr. FREY'S Narrative, is just ready for publication, and will appear in the course of this month.

Mr. GEORGE SINGER, of Princes-street, will resume his Course of Philosophical Instruction, by means of Lectures and Conversations, about the middle of November.

Mr. HARDY has in the press, a New Edition of the Register of East India Shipping, from the year 1760, to the present time; with an Appendix, containing many particulars interesting to those concerned in East India Commerce; it will be ready for delivery on the 1st January next.

#### FRANCE.

M. FRANCONI, has invented a travelling carriage, containing a complete habitation and of very simple construction. It is composed of a body, fifteen feet long, seven and a half wide, and six high, being raised three feet from the ground upon the wheels of a common curricule.

Racks are placed upon the four sides, so as to be able to feed sixteen or twenty horses; canvas, which covers the body of the vehicle, while it is going, may be raised to shelter the horses, and exhibits the appearance of a large tent, placed round a pavilion, surmounted with a lightning conductor. Doors open on the right and left, where six steps enable the traveller to get in and out with ease. The interior is divided by a partition, into two apartments, one of which serves for an antichamber, kitchen, or sitting room, and the other for a bed-chamber. A gallery in front of the vehicle is useful for driving, and enables the traveller to go abroad, as it were without alighting. Four horses are sufficient for travelling post with this carriage.

The acid, denominated pyrolignite of iron, obtained by the distillation of wood, is employed with great success in the arts. It has already been extracted from vinegar, without any empyreumatic smell, also from oil; and with it may be formed the base of a great number of solvents. M. VITALIS has applied it to the dying of thread and cotton, and this practice is now followed in the manufactories of Rouen, where black cottons for mourning, which used formerly to be procured from Holland, are dyed in a solid and cheap manner, by means of the pyrolignite of iron. This colour lasts very long, and is not liable to turn rusty like common blacks.

M. ROCHOUX, of Issoudun, in the department of Indre, has long used the expressed juice of the barberry in dying. The root of the plant boiled in water, gives a beautiful green, applicable to goat and sheep-skins.

M. ALEXANDRE, of Bourdeaux, employs a simple method of filtering water, without either sand, sponge, or pounded charcoal. It consists in merely causing the liquid to pass through the capillary tubes, of a piece of half-worn out cotton. It is well known that a skain of thread, or a ribbon, one end of which is put into a vessel, while the other hangs over the side, will very soon become a conductor of the liquid, which filters and runs off, till the vessel is nearly empty. This experiment, M. Alexandre, has applied on a large scale, to the purification of the water of the Garonne.

The magnificent work, entitled Picturesque Tour of Constantinople, and the shores of the Bosphorus, by M. Melling, architectural draftsman, and the Sultana Hadidge, sister of the Emperor Selim III



is intended to form twelve parts. Four of these have already appeared. This production has been honorably distinguished by the Committee of Arts, and has also received particular notice in the reports of the National Institute on the progress of the fine arts.

M. PERON, during his voyage to the South Seas, collected a great number of that remarkable genus of animals, to which Linnæus gave the name of *Medusa*, and has increased that family to more than 150 species. In an account lately presented by him to the National Institute, their singularities are well expressed in the following terms:—"Their substance seems to be merely a coagulated water, yet the most important functions of life are exercised in it. Their multiplication is prodigious, yet we know nothing of the peculiar mode in which it is effected. They are capable of attaining several feet in diameter, and the weight of fifty or sixty pounds, yet their nutritive system escapes our eyes. They execute the most rapid and long-continued movements, yet the details of their muscular system are imperceptible. They have a very active species of respiration, the true seat of which is a mystery. They appear extremely feeble; yet fish of considerable size form their daily prey, and dissolve in a few moments in their stomach. Many species of them shine in the night like balls of fire, and some sting or benumb the hand that touches them; yet the principles and agents of both these properties remain to be discovered." All the medusas have a gelatinous body, nearly resembling the cap of a mushroom, and hence denominated *umbrella*; but they differ in wanting, or having a mouth; in the mouth being simple, or multiplicitous; in the presence, or absence of a production resembling a pedicle; and in the edges of this pedicle, or of the mouth itself, being furnished with *tentacula*, or filaments, more or less numerous. From these characters, M. Peron forms divisions and subdivisions, under which every possible kind of medusa may be arranged. Some of these animals exhibit beautiful colors.

Mr. JEFFERSON, late president of the United States, has sent to the class of natural history of the Institute a fine collection of fossil bones, dug up on the banks of the Ohio. The greater number belong to the large animal, improperly called Mammoth, by the Americans, and to which M. Cuvier gives the name of *Mastodonte*; but there are likewise some

belonging to the genuine Mammoth of the Russians, or the other land-animal, much resembling the Indian elephant, the remains of which are so common in Siberia. These two gigantic creatures, therefore, formerly inhabited together the northern parts of our globe.

Mr. VAN MONS, is publishing a Theoretical and Practical System of Fructiculture, or Instructions for the work of the Nursery and Fruit-garden, in the order of the Months. The extensive correspondence of the author, having brought him acquainted with all the improvements lately made in this branch of science, by a great number of persons distinguished for their education and talents; who, for various reasons, have retired to the quiet enjoyment of their gardens; he conceives that he shall render a service to many, by making them more generally known. The work which commenced in January last, and will finish in December, is on the principle of a Gardener's Calendar.

The following new patents were finally passed on the 18th July:—

To M. BARTHELEMY BARON-CANSON, paper-maker, of Annonay, for five years, for the application of a coloring principle of perfect equality, and of a solidity, proof against every test, to the manufacture of paper.

To Messrs. JECKER, brothers, of Paris, for five years, for making frames of spectacles.

To M. FRANÇOIS NICOLAS HENAULT, of Douai, for five years, for an economical stove for burning pit-coal.

To M. ZACHARIE ADAM, of Montpellier, for additions and improvements in the apparatus for distilling, of his brother Edward Adam.

To Messrs. DERVIEU and PIAUD, of St. Etienne (dep. of Loire) for ten years, for a loom for making the ground of lace.

To M. DUVAL, of Paris, for five years, for various processes relative to the construction of fire-arms and the manner of using them.

To M. ALBERT SAKOSKY, of Paris, for five years, for a mechanical last, for lengthening, widening, and enlarging, shoes, according to their inconveniences, or the conformation of the feet.

To M. MARCEL, of Paris, for ten years, for an apparatus, by which the vapors that are disengaged from turf, during carbonisation, may be turned to advantage.

To M. COUDER, of Paris, for ten years, for a preparation which he applies to



common paper, and which he therefore calls Syrian paper.

To Messrs. POUILLOT, FAYOLLE, and HULLIN, of Paris, for five years, for a machine for making the lace, called *tricot de Berlin, toile d'araignée, oeil de perdrix*.

To Messrs. ALBERT and MARTIN, for ten years, for a fire and steam engine of double power.

To M. DESOUCHES, locksmith, of Paris, for five years, for improvements in portable iron bedsteads.

To M. LANGE, of Paris, for ten years, for a new lamp, with a double current of air, which he calls, *melas statique*.

To M. KEYSER DELISLE, of Paris, for five years, for a musical instrument, which he denominates, *harpe-harmonico-forte*.

To M. ELZEARD DEGRAND, of Marseilles, a patent of importation for fifteen years, for a machine for cutting nails, and striking the head at the same time.

To M. JEAN DUBOIS, founder, of Lyons, for five years, for the improvement of the pneumatic tinder-box.

To M. RICHARD WARD, of New York, captain and proprietor of the American ship, Mentor, a patent of importation for ten years, for a new method of lighting the compass, in the binnacle of a ship.

To Messrs. GERARD, brothers, of Paris, for additions and improvements in their steam-engine.

To M. MAIN, of Niort, for ten years, for a new method of tanning lambs and kids' skins.

To M. DEREPAIS, of Paris, for five years, for a particular apparatus for obtaining light with phosphorus.

#### GERMANY.

M. CHARLES OTTO, a paper maker, of Saxony, has discovered a method of sizing paper while it is still in the vat, and in every season of the year, without using either the shreds of skins, or any other animal substance.

The proprietor of one of the principal glass-houses in Bohemia asserts, that he has discovered the secret of rendering glass malleable and ductile.

#### ITALY.

In the evening, of the 26th of June, a terrestrial water-spout appeared about a league south-east of Carmagnole, in the department of the Po. The weather was stormy. The cloud which gave rise to this meteor, was greyish, and not very large; but it began to lengthen on one side, forming as it were, a very sharp tail,

which approached the earth in a serpentine line. The cloud had then the shape of a reversed cone, part of which emitted a very perceptible yellowish light; this cone, about half way between the summit and base, might be eight or nine yards in circumference. As it approached the earth, a kind of cloud that looked like smoke, having also the appearance of a kind of cone, was formed, and its summit advanced towards the water-spout. The duration of this meteor was twenty minutes, during which it traversed a space of more than eight hundred yards, and then descended in a deluge of water. In its way, it overthrew a young oak, and stripped the bark from a mulberry-tree, the roots of which were almost entirely laid bare, by the removal of the earth, which covered them. The bark was reduced to a dry, whitish, and almost friable substance. The lower cone also exerted its fury upon the dust, which it raised, and the corn which was then cut in the fields, and which it carried away and dispersed. A man, who was in the line traversed by this phenomenon, feeling himself beginning to rise, held by a bush, that he might not be carried away. A quarter of an hour after the disappearance of the water-spout, there was a thunder storm, with hail. The thermometer was at  $18^{\circ}$ , and the mercury in the barometer, which at first stood at twenty seven inches six lines, rapidly fell,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Another phenomenon, attended however with still more mischievous effects, occurred on the 8th of July, near Aix, in the department of Mont Blanc. The wind was south, and the thermometer at  $22^{\circ}$ ; the cloud in which it originated, appeared in the form of a water-spout, about six miles from Aix, at a considerable elevation. It proceeded along the chain of the Lesser Alps, situated north-west of Chambery; it was slightly charged with electric matter, and carried along with it a prodigious mass of flakes of ice, with a tremendous noise. Having traversed the distance of about eighteen miles, along the summit of the mountains, a contrary current of wind meeting it above lake Bourget, about six miles from Aix, detached a portion which was carried toward the north-north-east; while the other continued its course westward, towards the Lyonnais. In both directions, the storm spread devastation through the vallies. The town of Annecy has not a single pane of glass, or tile left whole. The lumps of ice were as large



as a man's fist; some weighing 3, 3½, and even 4 pounds. Numbers of the country-people are wounded; several shepherds are killed, and great numbers of cattle killed and wounded. The desolation is general throughout a tract of forty-two miles. The progress of the column of ice along the mountain, opposite to Aix, exhibited the most terrific, and at the same time imposing spectacle that can possibly be conceived.

After the extraordinary tide observed on the 4th of July last, in the whole gulf of Spezzia, and which is called by the Italians *terremoto di mare*, (sea-earthquake) the whole course of the tides there was totally deranged for the seven or eight succeeding days. The ebb and flood were sensibly perceived at intervals of a quarter of an hour, half an hour, and an hour, during that whole space of time. A sloop within sight of Leghorn, was overtaken the same day by this tide which in a moment rendered the sea, before quite calm, extremely rough. The cause of this phenomenon is supposed to have some connection with the earthquakes, which the western part of Italy has so frequently experienced for some years; fresh shocks of which were felt by the towns and vallies of Suze and Pignerol, on the 2d and 3d of July last. It cannot be doubted, that earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, frequently convulse the bottom of the sea, without occasioning the mischief which they produce on land, and without its being possible for them to be observed, even by navigators. The Italian expression for this phenomenon, would therefore be perfectly correct, and founded upon the laws and effects of nature.

At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Literature, and Fine Arts, of Turin, M. Boisarelli, chemist, presented two specimens of artificial cotton thread, made by Messrs. Copps and Parodi, of Genoa. He likewise stated that stockings, cloth, and wicks for candles, had been made of this cotton, but the latter gave only an indifferent light; a defect which he ascribed to the maceration of the material in alkalies, and which washing in water was expected to correct. The academy was satisfied of the resemblance of the specimens to cotton; and Dr. Rizzetti, having observed that, by treating tow of hemp with different agents, it might be reduced to a similar substance, he was commissioned to make the necessary experiments at the expense of the academy.

## AFRICA.

A letter, dated Cape of Good Hope, May 21, 1809, gives the following interesting particulars:—"About ten months ago, Lieutenant Donovan, of the 83d regiment, Assistant-Surgeon Cowan, and twelve Hottentots, left the Cape, with the intention of travelling, if possible, as far as Mosambique. This undertaking, if it be accomplished, will far exceed any African travels that have hitherto been performed, as the regions through which they pass are utterly unknown to any European. Last week, letters, dated about two months ago, were received from these gentlemen, at which time they had penetrated to lat. 24° S. long. 28° E. According to the information which they had collected, in about twelve or fourteen days longer travelling to the N. E. they should arrive at a place, to which white people were in the habit of going from Mosambique; so that there is great reason to hope this arduous enterprise may be successfully achieved. The country which they were then in was fertile. The only discovery of material importance, which they appear to have made, at the time their letters were written, was, that they had found wild camels, animals not before known to be inhabitants of South Africa. This unexpected discovery may eventually prove of the highest utility to this colony, in many parts of which, for several succeeding days, a traveller cannot meet with water; and, from the burdens which camels are capable of bearing, they may probably supersede, in a great degree, the use of waggons, each of which requires from eight or ten to sixteen or eighteen bullocks to drag them over the sandy or stony roads, in the vicinity of the Cape." From this account it appears, that the travellers had proceeded in a diagonal line, and in a north-easterly direction, from 34° S. lat. and 23° E. long. (the situation of the Cape) to 24° S. lat. and 28° E. long. that is, 10° to the northward, and 5° to the eastward; and that, as Mosambique is situated in 40° E. long. and 15° S. lat. they had still to traverse 9° of latitude, and 13° of longitude, so that their journey was not then nearly half completed.

On the 10th of April last, the first stone of a new town, which is to be called Kingston in Africa, was laid by the governor of Sierra Leone, on the banks of a stream, denominated Hog-Brook. The situation, about five miles directly inland, appears to be favourable.



on account of the quality of the soil in its neighbourhood, and also in regard to water, being an angle formed by the largest stream of fresh water known to exist within the colony. A number of natives, employed upon the new road, which has been already cut to this place, having built houses, and collected a quantity of live-stock, at the foot of Leicester Mountain, about half way between the old and new settlements; they have been encouraged to settle in this position, and the place has received the name of Leicester. Some progress has also been made here in the establishment of a

school of cadets, in which it is proposed to educate a number of African boys, who may hereafter form the officers of an African army. A barrack in Fort Thornton has been appropriated to the use of these cadets; and in addition to one of the schoolmasters sent out by the British Government, an experienced sergeant of the African corps has been appointed to superintend them. The haven of this settlement is undergoing considerable alteration, and it is expected, that it will be found practicable to extend it to near four times its original size.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Use of all New Prints, and Communication of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.*

*The New Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, erected 1809, from the Designs of Robert Smirke, esq. jun. Associate of the Royal Academy of London. (Continued from page 303.)*

**I**N passing through the interior of this theatre, different feelings are excited; the passages, avenues, staircases, and vomitories, are too complex and numerous; a greater portion of simplicity, and fewer ups and downs, would have been a considerable improvement in the place. The grand staircase entering from Bow-street is magnificent, and imposing in its effect, but it suffers from the whiteness of the bases and capitals of the columns, the shafts, being imitations of a species of breccia of the finest scagliola ever executed. On entering the vestibule, between the staircase and saloon, the figure of Shakespeare, by Rossi, presents itself, in all the austere simplicity of the poet. In the saloon are some fine casts, after the antique, that are above praise, their beauties and perfections being stamped by fame. In these rooms, and in different parts of the theatre, are some paintings in *chiaro scuro*, by the academician Smirke, in imitations of basso-relievos, from Shakespeare, possessing the highest merit, both for design and execution; the effect is so perfect, that it might well be doubted, whether or not they are real plasters.

The auditory or theatre is well adapted for the conveyance of sound; the fronts of the boxes being plain, without breaks or moldings, are well adapted for conveying the voice to the audience. The back of the pit being also plain, without the small boxes that are in some theatres, and were at Drury-lane, reflects,

instead of absorbing, the voice, and permits the actor to be perfectly heard in the one shilling gallery. There are yet two objections to be made, now we are upon the subject of acoustics, which is, that were the partitions of the private boxes removed, and the basket or back boxes stopped out by the back partitions of the side boxes being carried round, the reflection of the sound would be still more perfect, as the round of little cells (that the private boxes now are), and the depth of the basket, or back boxes, absorb the sound in a considerable degree.

We now return to the exterior, and take leave to say a few words on the *sculpture in the principal front*. It has been already so often and so well described, and is so self-evident to every person of taste, that it would be useless to waste time and our limited space in describing them here. The basso-relievos are designed by Flaxman, and, like the architecture, are executed in the finest Greek style; they are highly honourable to the arts of England, and are such proofs of a high advancement in true taste, that every lover of his country's fame must glory in calling them the works of an English artist. The same praise is due to both the statues—*Tragedy*, by Rossi, who executed one of the basso-relievos; and *Comedy*, by Flaxman.

*Collection of Portraits sketched from the Life, by George Dance, R. A. and engraved by Wm. Daniel. A. R. A. No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3.*

Whatever may have been advanced generally against portrait painting, as to



its rank among the fine arts, certain is it, that it is a most interesting branch of study, whether we are acquainted with the originals personally, or by fame. Who does not enquire for the physiognomical elucidation of great men? Who does not wish to see such men? And when this is not possible, it is amply supplied by a faithful portrait. These portraits of Mr. Dance possess a singular character. Not being a painter, Mr. Dance has not studied effect; he has not aimed at producing a good picture, at the expense of truth: they are all profiles, and, therefore do not so much stand in need of colour and shadow to produce effect. Sketched in a free and unaffected style, they are (of such whose persons are known to us) perfect transcripts of the originals, and may be each considered, so truly are they, portraits as physiognomical diagrams, fit for the perusal of a Lavater. The portraits, in No. 1, are Horace Walpole; George Stevens, F.R.S. and A.S.S.; Major James Rennel, F.R.S.; Bishop Dickson; James Boswell; and John Moore, M.D. the father of our late lamented General of the same name. No. 2, are Lord Dartmouth; Sir John Anstruther, Bart.; Tiberius Cavallo; Bennet Langton, L.L.D.; John Flaxman, R.A. a truly speaking portrait; and Sir William Chambers. No. 3, the Archbishop of Dublin; the late Lord Gardner; Lord Lucan; Sir Wm. Scott; Sir Giles Rooke; and General Paoli. No. 4 and 5 will be continued in the next month.

*Interesting Selections from Animated Nature, with illustrative Scenery, drawn, engraved, and published, by William Daniel, A.R.A. No. 9, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy square, London.*

These selections are zoological portraits, with appropriate scenery, and represented in action, and as part of the picture. They are fifty in number, and yet preserve a variety and interest, and a style devoid of manner, not often met with in the works of one artist. The drawing and the engraving, both in design and execution, are among the finest works of the present day, and render this book, with its interesting accounts of the subjects, one of the most elegant works on Zoology ever published. The swallow, the goose, and the eagle, are (if any real difference does exist) the most attractive in the collection.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

The gallery of the British Institution, Pall Mall, shortly opens for the reception of pictures, and other works of art, the production of British artists.

On Wednesday the 25th, being the commencement of the 50th year of the reign of our present Sovereign, the munificent founder of the Royal Academy, and Patron of the Fine Arts, the Royal Academy dined together in their Council room, in honour of the day, and kept it with due splendor and joy.

Mr. Cromeek will shortly publish a whole length portrait of Mr. Walter Scott.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*The Vocal Works of Handell, arranged for the Organ or Piano-forte, by Dr. John Clarke, Cambridge. Number I. Price to Subscribers 5s. to Non-subscribers 6s. 6d.*

THE distribution of proposals for this work, we noticed some months since, and are now glad to see so useful and laudable a project matured into execution. In explaining the motive and advantage of this undertaking, it will, perhaps, be but fair to let the publishers speak for themselves. In their address, they inform us, that "the difficulty in accompanying the works of Handell from the score, by those who have not made the theory of music their particular study, has been long and much lamented. To obviate this difficulty, and to facilitate the performance of the works of that di-

vine author, to those who have not been professionally educated in music, is the design of the present undertaking." This very desirable purpose Dr. Clarke has ably and happily attained, by the judicious adoption of the treble-cliff in the inner foils of the chorusses; and by sub-joining, in two staves, a compressed and distinct part for the organ or piano-forte. Even the recitatives have the advantage of written chords; so that the amateur practitioner will no longer be excluded from the performance of Handell's most intricate and difficult compositions. The work is given to the public in a very elegant style, both in respect of paper and printing; and the dedication to the king, is neatly, closely, and forcibly, expressed. Of the lineal frame, and its harped corners,



corners, added to each page, we cannot perceive either the beauty or utility; nor do we approve of the continued perpendicular drawn through the score, unnecessarily cutting the words, and dividing their sense. The late Dr. Arnold, it is true, adopted this method; a deviation from Handell's practice, which we never could agree to or understand.

The productions intended to be included in this work, are *Acis and Galatea*, *Alexander's Feast*, *Saul*, the *Dettin-gen Te Deum*, and *Jubilate*, *Messiah*, *Judas Maccabeus*, *Jephtha*, *L'Allegro ed il Penseroso*, *Samson*, and a selection from the coronation and funeral anthems; a part of the first of which pieces (*Acis and Galatea*) occupies the pages of the present number.

"*Safe and Sound.*" *The Overture, and the most favorite Songs, Duets, and Trios, as performed at the Lyceum. Composed and dedicated to the Princess of Wales, by I. Hook, Esq.* 10s. 6d.

In the overture and music of this opera, we find a number of pleasing melodies, some of which exhibit much of that sprightliness of fancy and pleasing expressions, often observable in Mr. Hook's theatrical compositions. Most of the movements, if not calculated to become popular, are lively and appropriate; and the harmonies simply and unaffectedly disposed.

*A Favorite Slow Movement, to which is added, Buttered Peas, a new Rondo for the Piano-forte. Composed by T. H. Butler.* 1s.

This little production, taken in the aggregate, is of a description to please the generality of those hearers, who are partial to agreeable trifles; or those juvenile practitioners, who wish to gratify the ear, while they are improving the finger.

"*The Rout is Come.*" *A new and brilliant Rondo for the Piano-forte. Composed by T. H. Butler.* 1s. 6d.

This rondo merits in a great measure, the epithets assumed in its title. The passages are not only well imagined, and ingeniously arranged, but are both novel and sparkling, and will not fail to strike every cultivated ear.

*The Sigh of Village Love. Composed by J. Joy.* 1s. 6d.

The *Sigh of Village Love* is pleasing, simple, and natural, in its melody; and does credit to Mr. Joy's imagination. The piano-forte accompaniment is easy of execution, and calculated to heighten the general effect.

*The Rustic Hornpipe and Dance, performed by Mrs. Helme, at the Royal Circus. Composed by I. Sanderson.* 1s.

The first of these movements is in com-

mon time of two crotchets in a bar, the second in six quavers. The interesting and happily-varied animation of these two little compositions, is creditable to Mr. Sanderson's taste and judgment, and will not fail to promote the sale of the publication.

"*O think not by my Eyes betrayed,*" a *Ballad, written by a Lady. Composed by I. Grove-nor.* 1s.

This little air, which is accompanied with a part for the piano-forte, is smooth and easy in its style, and expressive of the words to which it is applied. The accompaniment is characteristic, and the symphonies are appropriate.

*The Bradford Volunteers' March. Composed and arranged for the Piano forte, and dedicated to Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy, and the Officers of the Bradford Volunteers, by I. Brailsford.* 1s.

Of this march, we cannot speak in terms of high commendation. The style is deficient in spirit, and the ideas not only want force, but novelty and connection. The quick step, by which it is succeeded, is more happily imagined, and will certainly please the majority of its hearers.

*A Grand March, for the Piano-forte or Harp. Composed and inscribed to Colonel Gould, and the Officers of the Nottingham Regiment, by Joseph Major.* 1s. 6d.

This march is conceived with spirit, and in its effect is truly martial. The passages are every where well connected, and the impression of unity, or a whole, is strong and decisive; and bespeaks a creative faculty.

*The Loyal Bungay Volunteer's Slow March and Quick-Step, inscribed to the Officers and Gentlemen of the above Corps, by John King, of Nottingham.* 1s.

We find in this march, no inconsiderable portion of that spirit and boldness, which ought to characterize every martial strain. The quick-step is sprightly, and follows the march with a pointed exhilarating effect.

"*The Mute Grey Fields,*" a *Canzonet, written by Miss Seward, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by Dr. J. Clarke.* 1s. 6d.

Dr. Clarke has given to these beautiful lines of Miss Seward, a very expressive and judiciously-varied melody. The key, the modulations, the construction of the bass, and the evolutions of the harmony, all combine to enforce the effect intended, and evince much talent and real mastery.



ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of September, and the 20th of October, extracted from the London Gazettes.

## BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parenthesis.)

ALCOCKS Joseph. Nettlebed, Oxford, victualler. (Attwood, Engham, Oxford)  
 Arton John. Great Driffield, York, grocer. ((Dickinson, Hull, and Roffler, Bartlett's buildings)  
 Bailey Joseph. Long-acre, fringe-manufacturer. (Naylor, Great Newport Street)  
 Ball Richard. East Brent. Somerset, mercer. (Parker, Axbridge, and Blake, Cook's court, Carey Street)  
 Birt John. Leckhampton, Gloucester, farmer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn, and Jessop, Cheltenham)  
 Brewer Thomas. Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Lane, tin plate-worker. (Parton, Walbrook)  
 Brown Thomas. Leeds, York, flax-spinner. (Scott, Leeds and Exley, and Stocker, Furnival's Inn)  
 Browne Joseph. and James Powell. Liverpool, merchants. (Woods, Liverpool, and Blackstock, London)  
 Bryan Thomas. Mincing-lane, broker. (Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's buildings)  
 Buck George. Cockspur-street, tailor. (Smith, Charles Street, Cavendish Square)  
 Chadwick Ann. Bredbury, Chester, widow. (Edge, Inner Temple, and Harrop, Stockport)  
 Chadwick John. Bredbury, hat-manufacturer. (Edge, Temple, and Harrop, Stockport)  
 Chadwick James. Lower Thames Street, victualler. (Popkin, Dean Street, Soho)  
 Chetham John. Heston Norris, Manchester, check manufacturer. (Lingard, Heaton, Norris)  
 Comfort Michael. Brighton, carpenter. (Fourle and Palmer, Boughton Street, London, and Hill, Brighton)  
 Coming Thomas. Castle court, Birch Lane, merchant. (Griffin and Dixon, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street)  
 Dean David. sen. and Jun. and John Dean, St. John's Street, cheesemongers. (Williet, Annesley, and Son, Finsbury Square)  
 Dowling Henry. Castle Street, Leicester Square, linen-draper. (Wadefon, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars)  
 Drury James Francis. Clerkenwell Green, brass founder (Meredith and Robbins, Lincoln's inn)  
 Favell Elizabeth and James, Cambridge, painters. (Sundys and Horton, Crane Court, London)  
 Francis John. Leather Lane, Holborn, leather-feller. (Kirkman, Cloak Lane)  
 Fry William Henry. Broad Street, Horsley-down, merchant. (Kirkham, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street)  
 Fuller John Lewes, butcher. (Gwynne, Lewes, and Turner, Bouverie Street, London)  
 Gale John. New London Street, Crutched Friars, merchant. (Oakley, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street)  
 Godden William. Cranbourn-alley, linen-draper. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry)  
 Hale Harry, and Harry Haggard, Birch Lane, oilmen. (Allison, Freeman's Court, Cornhill)  
 Halliday Thomas. Baildon, York, worsted-spinner. (Evans, Hatton Garden, and Brogden and Crofley, Bradford)  
 Harrison Joseph. Southwick, Durham, ship-owner. (Kidson, Bishopwearmouth, and Hartley, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars)  
 Hewett James. West Bedford, Middlesex, farmer. (Phillipson and Brewer, Staple Inn)  
 Hey Matthew. Cateaton Street, warehouseman. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday Street)  
 Hollis Richard. Reading, grocer. (Vines, Reading, and Jenkins, James and Abbott, New Inn)  
 Houston James. Doncaster, victualler. (Eigg, Hatton Garden, and Rodgers, Sheffield)  
 Hufon James. Dunstable, Beds, victualler. (Hooper, Dunstable, and Hurd, Temple)  
 Keighley Walter. Castle Street East, St. Mary le Bone, stationer. (Dawson and Wratlaw, Warwick Street, Golden Square)  
 Knowles Thomas, York, shopkeeper. (Nettleship, Grocer's Hall, Poultry)  
 Lavender William. Old Cavendish Street, japanner. (Dawson and Wratlaw, Warwick Street, Golden Square)  
 Lerout Henry Jacob, otherwise Henry, Canonbury Square, building, builder. (Denton and Barker, Gray's Inn)  
 Lewis John, Bristol, brick-maker. (Daniel, Bristol, and Pearson, Pump Court, Temple)  
 Lowe William. Coventry, soap-boiler. (Mafon, St. Michael's Church yard, Cornhill)  
 Lucas James Phillips, Birmingham, auctioneer. (Frowd, Temple, and Elkington, Birmingham)  
 Malt John. Jermyn Street, victualler. (Cuppige, Jermyn Street)  
 Marlon John. Walfall, Stafford, sadler's ironmonger. (Hunt, Surry Street, Strand, and Marklew, Walfall)  
 Mather Thomas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, oilman. (Edge, Inner Temple, and Hearon, York)  
 Mather William, Dudley, Worcester, tailor. (Smith, Wolverhampton, and Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury Square)

Metcalf Joshua, New London Street, Crutched Friars, merchant. (Oakley, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street)  
 Mitchell John, New Sleaford, Lincoln, grocer. (Cope, Boston, and Wilton, Greville Street, London)  
 M'Neal Niel, London, merchant. (Nind, Throgmorton Street)  
 Mullens William. Cheam, Surrey, builder. (Fowler, Basing Lane, Bread Street)  
 Norris John, Portsmouth, baker. (Howard, Portsea)  
 Parker William, Bucknall iron-works, Stafford, iron-founder. (Pritchard, Broseley, Salop)  
 Parkinson George, Bucklersbury, warehouseman. (Welch, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street)  
 Pass William, Ingram Court, Fenchurch Street, hardwareman. (Mayhew, Symond's Inn)  
 Peirce Thomas, Canterbury, brazier. (Plummer, Canterbury, and Netherfole and Portal, Essex Street, Strand)  
 Pratt William, Bromley, Kent, victualler. (Popkin, Dean Street, Soho)  
 Pryn Alexander Allen, St. Columb, Cornwall, mercer. (Brown, Fowey, Cornwall, and Hewitt, Rolls Buildings, London)  
 Riley Henry, Somerhouse, York, cotton spinner. (Hurd, Temple, and Jacksons, Manchester)  
 Roberts Robert. Liverpool, merchant. (Warrant and Wood, Castle Court, Budge Row, London)  
 Rogers Moses, Tooting, Surrey, victualler. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday Street, Cheapside)  
 Rouse William, Cheltenham, watchmaker. (Pruen, Cheltenham, Jackson, Birmingham, and Vizard, and Hutchinson, Lincoln's inn)  
 Scrase John Widcombe, Somerset, builder. (Franks, Hart Street, and Leman, Bristol)  
 Seacombe John, yarn manufacturer, William Hore and Charles Burley, woollen-manufacturers, all of Gram-poun, Cornwall, and Richard Serle of St. Stephen's, near Launceston, woollen-manufacturer. (Crocker and Willisford, Tavistock and Fairbank, Ely Place, Holborn)  
 Shillbeer Henry Blatchford, Plymouth-dock, auctioneer. (Williams and Darke, Prince's Street, Bedford Row, and Bozon, Plymouth dock)  
 Stevenson James, Oxford Street, dealer. (Allen, Berner's Street, and Pierce, Kirby Street, Hatton Garden)  
 Stratton George. Piccadilly, ironmonger. (Popkin, Dean Street, Soho)  
 Stuart Charles, Berwick Street, tailor. (Allen, Carlisle Street, Soho)  
 Taylor Robert, Elythe's yard, White-crofs Street, chair-maker. (Ruffen, Crown Court, Alder Gate Street)  
 Timson John Watson and John Baxter, Leicester, linen-draper. (Leasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn)  
 Watton Andrew, Walworth, cornchandler. (Clutton, St. Thomas's Street, Borough)  
 Williams John, Cadoxton, Glamorgan, ironmonger. (Phillips, Swansea, and Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn)  
 Williams William, Liverpool, dealer and chapman. (Hulme, Rullil Square, and Plumbe and Gaskell, Liverpool)  
 Wood Thomas, Stockport, Chester, tailor. (Newton and Dale, Stockport)

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Appleby Jeremiah, Chatham, linen-draper, October 28  
 Arbuthnot Alexander, and Richard Bracken, Philpot Lane, merchants, January 20  
 Atkinson John, Birmingham, iron founder, October 23  
 Barker Jonathan, Morton, York, cotton spinner, November 30  
 Barker Jonathan, and Hill, Morton, York, cotton spinners, November 30  
 Bedford William, Foster Lane, wholesale linen draper, November 7  
 Bedford William, and Samuel Sumner, Foster Lane, wholesale linen drapers, November 7  
 Beeton Henry, Grundy, Gray's Inn Square, money scrivener, September 30  
 Bell Michael, York, oil merchant, October 31  
 Bendelack Abraham, James Court, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, merchant, October 24  
 Betts Benjamin, and Ann Smith, Basinghall Street, factors, November 7  
 Bishop Thomas, Birmingham, plater, October 18  
 Bolton James, and Fletcher, Warrington, Lancaster, potters, October 24  
 Boucher William, Birmingham, toy maker, October 17  
 Bowlin Thomas, Little New Street, shoe lane, October 24  
 Bowles Anthony Thomas, and Thomas Williams, Kent Street, Southwark, grocer, November 13  
 Brooks Joseph, St. John's Street, hardwareman, November 11  
 Brown John, Liverpool, dealer and chapman, October 16  
 Bullock Elizabeth, Birmingham, milliner, October 10  
 Chambers Thomas, Wigton, Cumberland, shopkeeper, October 25  
 Cheney John, Oxford Street, linen draper, November 14  
 Chowue William, Exeter, linen-draper, October 21

Clarke



# 420 *Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends.* [Nov. 1,

- Clarke James, Salisbury, haberdasher, November 4  
 Cole John, Fore street, Stationer, November 7  
 Collip John, Great Portland street, upholsterer, October 28  
 Cooke Henry, Bristol, merchant, October 16  
 Cooper William, Chick, St. Osyth, Essex, merchant, November 7  
 Cropton Elizabeth, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, milliner, October 26  
 Croxkey George Duncan, and Richard Westall, Basinghall street, Blackwell hall, factors, November 4  
 Crossley James, Halifax, York and King street, London, merchant, September 29  
 Croton Joseph, Drury lane, linen draper, October 21  
 Cuffins Samuel Thomas, Bishopsgate street, glover, December 30  
 Danion William, Lancaster, woollen draper, December 1  
 Davis Simon, Upper St. Martin's lane, cabinet-maker, October 24  
 Dempsey William, and John Acraman, Bristol, tailors, October 26  
 Denison James, William Andrews Phelps, and George Williams, Friday street, Cheapside, warehousemen, November 11  
 Dixon Thomas, Bath, chinaman, October 31  
 Ellis Charles Robert, Middle New street, Fleet street, Jeweller, November 13  
 Fenwick Thomas James, Penzance, Cornwall, linen-draper, October 31  
 Ferneley George Hulme, Manchester, cotton spinner, October 19  
 Fry John, New Gullstone street, Whitechapel, sugar refiner, October 31  
 Furber William and Robert Hanham, Gloucester, and John Furber, of Bath, dealers and chapmen, October 21  
 Gaskill Thomas and George, Lancaster, linen drapers, October 23  
 Gell Richard, Wakefield, miller, October 17  
 Gilford Richard Ireland, Bristol, Skinner, October 30  
 Glinder Cornelius, Blackburn, linen-draper, November 2  
 Goodwin John, Manchester, merchant, December 5  
 Gore Richard, Liverpool, linen draper, October 27  
 Gouldsmith Richard, New Bond street, embroiderer, November 11  
 Green William, Kingland road, dealer and chapman, October 21  
 Guillod Thomas, Craven street, wine merchant, October 10  
 Guthrie Robert, and Colin Cook, Liverpool merchants, October 21  
 Hall John, Wapping high street, tailor, November 13  
 Hamilton Archibald, and David Haliburton, Oxford street, October 28  
 Hargreave Oliver, Manchester, merchant, December 5  
 Hargreave Oliver, and John Goodwin, Manchester, merchants, December 5  
 Hibbard Jonathan, Bath, alehouse keeper, November 18  
 Hiley James, Leeds, York, innkeeper, November 20  
 Hill Thomas, Brighton, baker, October 31  
 Hodgson Thomas, Blackman street, Borough, upholster, November 18  
 Holt John, Salford, Lancaster, dyer, October 26  
 Hope William, Brampton, Cumberland, cotton-manufacturer, October 20  
 Hood Edmund, Grove street, Somerset, and John Tuttle, Bath, coach makers, October 31  
 Hosking Roger Biolate, and John H. Jun, South Brent, Devon, yarn-makers, October 19  
 Hounsom John, Fleet street, linen-draper, September 30  
 Hudson John, Devonshire square, merchant, November 4  
 Hull Isaac, Wharfedale, Warwick, jobber, November 8  
 Jackson Fisher, Basinghall street, factor, November 13  
 Jackson Leonard William, Brownlow street, Holborn, cabinet maker, November 7  
 James John, Stafford, grocer, October 18  
 Jones John, Euston, Oxford, victualler, November 4  
 Kendall William, Manchester street, builder, October 21  
 Kent Elizabeth, Bicester, Oxford, draper, November 7  
 Kirkby William, Manchester, merchant, November 8  
 Knight William, Stonebreaks, Saddleworth, York, clothier, October 19  
 Laft John, Brighton, builder, November 15  
 Lewis Thomas, Edminster, Somerset, bacon-factor, October 14  
 Littler William, Waltham Abbey, Essex, calico printer, November 4  
 Lomas Henry Laton, Throgmorton street, insurance broker, October 10  
 Longbottom George, Holbeck, York, clothier, November 18  
 Lyon James, Savage Gardens, merchant, November 4  
 Mackenzie John, Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate street, merchant, October 17  
 MacLachlin John, Hartford Place, Drury lane, cabinet-maker, October 24  
 McCarthy George Packer, and Robert Walter Vaughan, Bristol, tailors, November 4  
 Milburn William, Clifton, York, tanner, October 30  
 Minnell J. Clockheaton, York, linen-draper, November 29  
 Moon James, Manchester, and William Maymon, Huddersden, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, October 26  
 Morley Robert, Old street, money scrivener, November 18  
 Morris Christopher, Buxintheorpy, York, manufacturer, November 21  
 Moyle Thomas, Newcastle, Stafford, draper, October 20, November 14  
 Newman Henry, Skinner street, currier, November 4  
 Parker Joseph, Ringwood, Southampton, grocer, November 4  
 Parkes John, Horsleydown, wine merchant, November 11  
 Parrott William Jackson, Leighton Buzzard, Beds, wine-merchant, November 13  
 Parry James, and John Pickman, Deptford, merchants, November 7  
 Parsons John, Cheapside, warehouseman, October 28  
 Parsons John, sen. and jun. Ludgate hill, bookellers, October 14  
 Parsons John, and William Daniel, St. Martin's lane, hair merchants, November 11  
 Partridge Roger, Clement's inn, merchant, November 11  
 Partridge William, and William Rose, Bowditch, Gloucester, dyers, November 23  
 Parkes Benjamin, Worcester, tea-dealer, October 17  
 Pearson John Altham, and Thomas Spence, Blackburn, Lancaster, corn dealers, October 19  
 Pearson Samuel Duggeby, Beverley, York, fax-dresser, November 4  
 Phelps Samuel, late of Grosvenor Place, merchant, but now a prisoner in the Fleet, November 4  
 Prentis Joseph, Boston, York, dealer and chapman, November 1  
 Procter Samuel, Leeds, York, oilman, November 11  
 Rafell Richard, Shoreham, Kent, shopkeeper, November 9  
 Richards George, Cornhill, bookseller, November 21  
 Robertson James, Lydd, Kent, linen-draper, October 11  
 Rolls Richard Lyndon, Southam, Warwick, money-scrivener, November 2  
 Roxburgh James, Winchester street, merchant, October 11  
 Salisbury John, Exeter, cabinet-maker, November 9  
 Samuel Richard, High street, St. Giles's, linen-draper, November 16  
 Sanders George, Ayr street, Piccadilly, victualler, November 4  
 Schneider John Henry, Bow lane, merchant, February 1  
 Shawford William Cowdery, Albany, Piccadilly, confectioneer, November 7  
 Sissons James, Hull, merchant, November 7  
 Smith Thomas, Brandon, Suffolk, wine-merchant, October 26  
 Smith John Hood, Water lane, Tower street, wine-merchant, November 4  
 Smyth John Gratrix, Hoxton, merchant, November 15  
 Summer Samuel, Foster lane, wholesale linen draper, November 7  
 Swallow Richard, Attercliffe Forge, Sheffield, iron-master, October 14  
 Swire Samuel, Halifax, York, merchant, November 8  
 Tait Robert, Manchester, grocer, October 19  
 Taylor William, Earlswick, York, beast jobber, November 3  
 Thompson William, jun. Wolverhampton, Stafford, grocer, October 25  
 Tinney William, Cambridge, surgeon, January 16  
 Towse William, Deptford, bookseller, November 4  
 Townsend John, Liverpool, merchant, October 25  
 Treloar Thomas, jun. Pearyn, brewer, Nov. 18  
 Troke John, New Sarum, Wilts. cutler, October 31  
 Tubb William, and James Henry Alexander Scott, King's road, Pimlico, nurserymen, November 11  
 Watson John, sen. and jun. and Joseph W. Preston, Lancaster, cotton-spinners, October 26  
 Waugh Charles, Blackburn, Lancaster, linen draper, October 19  
 Way Edward, Henrietta street, Cavendish square, wine-merchant, November 4  
 Weedon Joseph, Albion place, hosier, October 31  
 Wetherby Thomas, Great St. Thomas Apostle, iron-monger, October 21  
 White William, Apperley Bridge, York, merchant, October 28  
 Wilcox Daniel, Liverpool, sail maker, October 31  
 Williams Charles, sen. Turnham Green, butcher, October 21  
 Williams John, Rumney iron-works, Monmouth, shopkeeper, October 27  
 Wills Thomas Hare, Lamb's Conduit street, linen-draper, October 14  
 Wilson Robert, Liverpool, farrier, October 17  
 Wray Edward, Henrietta street, Cavendish square, wine-merchant, November 4  
 Wright William, Ashby de la Zouch, Leicester, draper, November 4  
 Wyatt Herbert, Robert Scatcherd Jones, Charles Sheppard and Neils, Patterfun Top, Duke street, Aldgate, painters, November 14  
 Young Thomas, Bartlett Passage, Holborn, Jeweller, November 16



## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

*Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.*

## RUSSIA.

PEACE has at length been concluded between Sweden and Russia, but not without considerable sacrifices on the part of the former. These powers having worried each other for several years, by order of the sanguinary monster, (Bonaparte,) for the purpose of weakening and employing them, he has allowed Russia to make peace, as soon as he found Sweden moulded to his purposes.

The Russian despot has since evinced a puerile exultation over his weak neighbours, in the following proclamation:—

*"To the Civil Governor of Livonia and acting Counsellor of State. Rpiel.*

"On the 5th of this month, a treaty of eternal peace between Russia was concluded, signed at Fredericksham, by our Minister Plenipotentiary, Count Romanzow; and Baron Stedink on the part of Sweden.

"All the propositions by us made, with regard to the said peace, have been accepted, and the incorporation of the Grand Duchy of Finland with the Russian Empire has been confirmed. The town of Torneo and the river of the same name form the frontiers of the two States.

"Thus has a war been ended, the various events of which have covered the Russian armies with immortal glory, and the termination whereof has added to the Russian Empire a country, inhabited by an industrious people, celebrated on account of its progress in agriculture, its markets, important fortifications and fortress of Sweaburgh, which has been enlarged, and has secured for ever, on that side, the frontiers of our native land.

"Whilst we are offering up our thanks to that Divine Being which has vouchsafed to favour Russia, and crowned her arms with success, we hasten to acquaint you with this fortunate event, feeling perfectly satisfied, that all our faithful subjects will join us in offering up thanks to the Most High, for the happy conclusion of a much wished for peace. For the rest, after the ratifications shall have been exchanged, the treaty of peace will be publicly made known by a distinct manifesto.

"I remain your affectionate &c.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER."

## GERMANY.

Since the armistice which followed the battle of Wagram, in the beginning of July, the hostile armies have remained in their cantonments, and negotiations for peace have been proceeding. Bonaparte has occupied the Emperor of Austria's palace at Schoenbrunn, and the

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Emperor of Austria has kept his court at Comorn. As an expiring assertion of his independence, he lately issued the following spirited proclamation:—

"My beloved subjects, and even my enemies, know that I did not engage in the present war from motives of ambition, nor a desire of conquest. Self-preservation and independence, a peace consistent with the honour of my crown, and with the safety and tranquillity of my people, constituted the exalted and sole aims of my exertions.

"The chance of war disappointed my expectations; the enemy penetrated into the interior of my dominions, and over-ran them with all the horrors of war; but he learned at the same time to appreciate the public spirit of my people, and the valour of my armies. The experience, which he dearly bought, and my constant solicitude to promote the prosperity of my dominions, led to a negotiation for peace.

"My ministers, empowered for that purpose, have met those of the French Emperor. My wish is an honourable peace—a peace, the stipulations of which offer a prospect and possibility of duration. The valour of my armies, their unshaken courage, their ardent love of their country, their desire, strongly pronounced, not to lay down their arms till an honourable peace shall have been obtained, could not allow me to agree to conditions which threatened to shake the very foundation of the monarchy, and disgrace us.

"The high spirit which animates my troops, affords me the best security that, should the enemy yet mistake our sentiments and disposition, we shall certainly obtain the reward of perseverance."

(Signed)

"FRANCIS."

*"Comorn, Aug. 5, 1809.*

## HOLLAND.

The want of promptitude in the commander of our late expedition, to the Scheldt, enabled the enemy to collect such a force on that river, and make such effective preparations, as to defeat the ulterior object, which which was to burn the French arsenal at Antwerp. This immense force returned, therefore, greatly thinned in numbers by sickness; having effected no more than the capture of Walcheren, of which we still hold the uncertain occupation. The following is the official view of the subject:—

*Downing-Street, Sept. 2, 1809.*

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday morning received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of



of State, from Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Chatham: dated Head-quarters, Batz, August 29, 1790.

MY LORD.—Major Bradford delivered to me your lordship's dispatch of the 21st inst. signifying to me his majesty's commands that I should convey to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, the general and other officers and troops employed before Flushing, and particularly to those of the artillery and engineer departments, his majesty's most gracious approbation of their conduct; and which I have obeyed with the most entire satisfaction. I had the honour in my last dispatch of acquainting your lordship with my intention of proceeding to this place, and should have been most happy to have been enabled to have announced to your lordship the further progress of this army. Unfortunately, however, it becomes my duty to state to your lordship, that, from the concurrent testimony from so many quarters, as to leave no doubt of the truth of the information, the enemy appears to have collected so formidable a force, as to convince me that the period was arrived, at which my instructions would have directed me to withdraw the army under my command, even if engaged in actual operation. I had certainly early understood on my arrival at Walcheren, that the enemy were assembling in considerable force on all points: but I was unwilling to give too much credit to these reports, and I was determined to persevere until I was satisfied, upon the fullest information, that all further attempts would be unavailable. From all our intelligence it appears that the force of the enemy in this quarter, distributed between the environs of Bergen-op Zoom, Breda, Lillo, and Antwerp, and cantoned on the opposite coast, is not less than 35,000 men, and by some statements is estimated higher. Though a landing on the continent might, I have no doubt, have been forced, yet, as the siege of Antwerp, the possession of which could alone have secured to us any of the ulterior objects of the expedition, was by this state of things rendered utterly impracticable, such a measure, if successful, could have led to no solid advantage; and the retreat of the army, which must at an early period have been inevitable, would have been exposed to much hazard. The utmost force (and that daily decreasing) that I could have brought into the field, after providing for the occupation of Walcheren and South Beveland, would have amounted to about 23,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. Your lordship must at once see, even if the enemy's force had been less numerous than represented, after the necessary detachments to observe the garrisons of Bergen op Zoom and Breda, and securing our communications, how very inadequate a force must have remained for operations against Lillo and Lefkenshoeik, and ultimately against Antwerp; which town, so far from being in the state which had been reported, is, from very cor-

rect accounts, represented to be in a complete state of defence; and the enemy's ships had been brought up and placed in security, under the guns of the citadel. Under these circumstances, however mortifying to me to see the progress arrested, of an army, from whose good conduct and valour I had every thing to hope, I feel that my duty left me no other course than to close my operations here; and it will always be a satisfaction to me to think, that I have not been induced lightly to commit the safety of the army confided to me, or the reputation of his Majesty's arms. It was an additional satisfaction to me to find, that the unanimous opinion of the lieutenant-generals of this army, whom I thought it right to consult, more out of respect to them, than that I thought a doubt could be entertained on the subject, concurred entirely in the sentiments I have submitted to your lordship. I am concerned to say, that the effect of the climate, at this unhealthy period of the year, is felt most seriously, and that the number of sick already, is little short of three thousand men. It is my intention to withdraw gradually from the advanced position in this island, and sending into Walcheren such an additional force, as may be necessary to secure that important possession, to embark the remainder of the troops, and to hold them in readiness, to await his majesty's further commands, which I shall most anxiously expect.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

SPAIN.

The want of concert in the British and Spanish armies, and the want of an able general of the British forces, tend rapidly to destroy the last hope of those who have espoused the cause of Spain in the present contest. Lord Wellington has been obliged to retreat towards Lisbon, more rapidly than he advanced into Spain; and although three governments have united their powers and honours in his person, there can be no reason to suppose that British influence can maintain itself much longer, in any part of the Spanish Peninsula.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was on the 30th ult. received from Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, dated Deleytosa, August 3, 1809.

MY LORD.—I apprised your lordship on the 1st instant, of the advance of a French corps towards the Puerto de Banos, and of the probable embarrassments to the operations of the army, which its arrival at Plasencia would occasion; and these embarrassments having since existed to a degree so considerable as to oblige us to fall back, and to take up a defensive position on the Tagus, I am induced to trouble you more at length with an account of what has passed upon this subject.



ject. When I entered Spain, I had a communication with General Cuesta, through Sir Robert Wilson and Colonel Roche, respecting the occupation of the Puerto de Banos, and the Puerto de Perales, the former of which, it was at last settled, should be held by a corps to be formed under the Marquis de la Reyna, to consist of two battalions from General Cuesta's army, and two from Bejar; and that the Puerto de Perales, was to be taken care of by the Duque del Parque, by detachments from the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo. I doubted of the capacity of the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo, to make the detachment to the latter, but so little of the effectual occupation of the former, that in writing to Marshal Beresford on the 17th July, I desired him to look to the Puerto de Perales, but that I considered Banos as secure, as appears by the extract of my letter which I inclose. On the 30th, intelligence was received at Talavera, that 12,000 rations had been ordered at Fuente Duenos for the 28th, and 24,000 at Los Santos for the same day, for a French corps, which it was believed was on its march towards the Puerto de Banos. General Cuesta expressed some anxiety respecting this post, and sent me a message, to propose that Sir Robert Wilson should be sent there with his corps. Sir Robert was on that day at Talavera, but his corps was in the mountains towards Escalona, and as he had already made himself very useful in that quarter, and had been near Madrid, with which city he had had a communication, which I was desirous of keeping up, I proposed that a Spanish corps should be sent to Banos without loss of time. I could not prevail with General Cuesta, although he certainly admitted the necessity of a reinforcement, when he proposed that Sir Robert should be sent to Banos; and he was equally sensible with myself of the benefit to be derived to the cause, from sending Sir Robert back to Escalona. At this time we had no further intelligence of the enemy's advance, than that the rations were ordered; and I had hopes that the enemy might be deterred from advancing, by the intelligence of our success on the 28th, and that the troops in the Puerto might make some defence; and that under these circumstances, it was not desirable to divert Sir R. Wilson from Escalona. On the 30th, however, I renewed my application to General Cuesta, to send there a Spanish division of sufficient strength, in a letter to General O'Donoghue, of which I inclose a copy, but without effect; and he did not detach General Bassecourt till the morning of the 2d, after we had heard that the enemy had entered Bejar, and it was obvious that the troops in the Puerto would make no defence. On the 2d we received accounts that the enemy had entered Plasencia in two columns. The Marquis de la Reyna, whose two battalions consisted of only 600 men, with only

20 rounds of ammunition each man, retired from the Puerto and from Plasencia, without firing a shot, and went to the bridge of Almaraz, which he declared that he intended to remove; the battalions of Bejar dispersed without making any resistance. The general called upon me on that day, and proposed that half of the army should march to the rear to oppose the enemy, while the other half should maintain the post at Talavera. My answer was, that if by half the army, he meant half of each army, I could only answer, that I was ready either to go or to stay with the whole British army, but that I could not separate it. He then desired me to chuse whether I would go or stay; and I preferred to go, from thinking that the British troops were most likely to do the business effectually, and without contest; and from being of opinion it was more important to us than to the Spanish army, to open the communication through Plasencia, although very important to them. With this decision, General Cuesta appeared perfectly satisfied.

The movements of the enemy in our front since the 1st, had induced me to be of opinion, that despairing of forcing us at Talavera, they intended to force a passage by Escalona, and thus to open a communication with the French corps coming from Plasencia. This suspicion was confirmed on the night of the 2nd, by letters received from Sir Robert Wilson of which I inclose copies; and before I quitted Talavera on the 3d, I waited upon General O'Donoghue and conversed with him upon the whole of our situation, and pointed out to him the possibility that in case of the enemy coming through Escalona, General Cuesta might find himself obliged to quit Talavera, before I should be able to return to him; and I urged him to collect all the carts that could be got, in order to remove our hospital. At his desire I put the purport of this conversation in writing, and sent him a letter to be laid before General Cuesta, of which I inclose a copy. The British army marched on the 3rd to Oropesa, General Bassecourt's Spanish corps being at Centinello, where I desired that it might halt the next day, in order that I might be nearer it. About five o'clock in the evening, I heard that the French had arrived from Plasencia at Navalmoral, where they were between us and the bridge of Almaraz. About an hour afterwards, I received from General O'Donoghue, the letter and its inclosures, of which I inclose copies, announcing to me the intention of General Cuesta to march from Talavera in the evening, and to leave there my hospital, excepting such men as could be moved by the means he already had, on the ground of his apprehension that I was not strong enough for the corps coming from Plasencia, and that the enemy was moving upon his flank, and had returned to Santa Olalla in his front. I acknowledge that these reasons did not appear to me sufficient



cient for giving up so important a post as Talavera, for exposing the combined armies to an attack in front and rear, at the same time, and for abandoning my hospital; and I wrote the letter of which I inclose a copy. This unfortunately reached the General after he had marched, and he arrived at Oropesa shortly after day-light, on the morning of the 4th. The question what was to be done, was then to be considered. The enemy, stated to be 30,000 strong, but at all events consisting of the corps of Soult and Ney, either united or not very far distant from each other, and supposed by Marshal Jourdan and Joseph Buonaparte to be sufficiently strong to attack the British army, stated to be 25,000 strong; were on one side, in possession of the high road to the passage of the Tagus at Almaraz, the bridge at which place we knew had been removed, although the boats still necessarily remained in the river. On the other side, we had reason to expect the advance of Victor's corps to Talavera, as soon as General Cuesta's march should be known, and after leaving 12,000 men to watch Vanegas, and allowing him from 10 to 11,000 killed and wounded in the late action, this corps would have amounted to 25,000. We could extricate ourselves from this difficult situation, only by great celerity of movement, to which the troops were unequal, as they had not had their allowance of provisions for several days, and by success in two battles. If unsuccessful in either, we should have been without a retreat; and if Soult and Ney, avoiding an action, had retired before us, and had waited the arrival of Victor, we should have been exposed to a general action with 50,000 men, equally without a retreat. We had reason to expect, that as the Marquis de la Reyna could not remove the boats from the river Almaraz, Soult would have destroyed them. Our only retreat was, therefore, by the bridge of Arco Bispo; and if we had moved on, the enemy, by breaking that bridge while the army should be engaged with Soult and Ney, would have deprived us of that only resource. We could not take a position at Oropesa, as we thereby left open the road to the bridge of Arco Bispo from Talavera by Calera; and, after considering the whole subject maturely, I was of opinion that it was advisable to retire to the bridge of Arcobispo, and to take up a defensive position upon the Tagus.

I was induced to adopt this last opinion, because the French have now at least 50,000 men disposable to oppose to the combined armies, and a corps of 12,000 to watch Vanegas; and I was likewise of opinion, that the sooner the defensive line should be taken up, the more likely were the troops to be able to defend it. Accordingly I marched on the 5th, and crossed the Tagus by the bridge of Arcobispo, and have continued my route to this place, in which I am well situated to defend the passage of Almaraz,

and the lower parts of the Tagus. General Cuesta crossed the river on the night of the 5th, and he is still at the bridge of Arco Bispo. About 2000 of the wounded have been brought away from Talavera, the remaining 1500 are there; and I doubt whether, under any circumstances, it would have been possible or consistent with humanity, to attempt to remove any more of them. From the treatment which some of the soldiers wounded on the 27th, and who fell into the hands of the enemy, experienced from them, and from the manner in which I have always treated the wounded who have fallen into my hands, I expect that these men will be well treated; and I have only to lament, that a new concurrence of events, over which from circumstances I had and could have no controul, should have placed the army in a situation to be obliged to leave any of them behind.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING.

Madrid, Aug. 10.

Soldiers.—It is scarcely fifteen days since 120,000 enemies, consisting of English, Portuguese, and Spaniards, who marched from different points, rendezvoused under the walls of my capital; but united on the 26th of July, at the bridge of Guadarrama, the first and fourth corps of the reserve, defeated on that day the enemy. On the 27th, he repassed in great haste the Alberche. On the 28th, attacked in a position, judged unattackable, 80,000 men have not been able to contend against 40,000 French. From that time, renouncing their chimerical project of conquest, they have thought but of safety, and have abandoned the field of battle. More than 6,000 English, wounded, are in our hospitals. The least of our corps, the first, was judged sufficient to observe and keep in check this army, still so numerous in spite of its losses.

It remained upon the Alberche, while the fourth corps and the reserve set out on the 29th to succour Toledo, besieged by the army of La Mancha; and that of Madrid, menaced by the same army, has forced the enemy, already within four leagues of the capital, to relinquish its prey. It has repassed the Tagus in the greatest haste, and fled to the Sierra Morena, after having abandoned some thousands of killed, wounded, and prisoners. The 2d, 5th, and 6th corps are following the rear-guard of the enemy's army. These corps formed a junction with the 1st at Oropesa, on the 7th of August.

The English fly every way in disorder, and by roads hitherto judged impracticable to artillery. The 2d and 5th corps are pursuing them. Soldiers, you have saved my capital; the King of Spain thanks you; you have done more, the brother of your emperor sees fly before your eagles the eternal enemy of the French name.

The emperor shall know all that you have done;



done; he will acknowledge the brave who have made themselves so conspicuous among the brave; those who have received honorable rewards; and if he says to me I am content with you, we shall be sufficiently recompensed.

*Head quarters, Toledo, Aug. 9.* JOSEPH. GOVERNMENT OF MADRID—NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

On the 10th of August, the army of Vane-ges stopt its retrograde movements, and formed at Almonaciz.

On the 10th, the king visited the 4th corps of the reserve at Danbroca. The 11th the king marched towards the enemy, surrounded him, attacked, and drove him from all his strong positions, and put him completely to the rout. This was an affair of three hours.

Thirty pieces of ordnance, 100 caissons, 200 waggons, 3000 killed, an infinite number of wounded, and several stands of colours, are the result of this brilliant day. Our loss is very inconsiderable.

*Madrid, Aug. 14.* AUGUSTE BELLIARD. AMERICA.

In America the democratic press continues to blow the embers of discord, with increased fury, between that country and Great Britain. They may live to repent of a folly, so opposite to the professed principles; but there is no doubt, but half the violence of these demagogues is purchased by French money.

Mr. JACKSON has arrived in America, and it may be hoped, that he will be able to give a plausible colour to the rupture of the Treaty, so wisely concluded by Mr. ERSKINE.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

A Schism has arisen in the Ministry, in consequence of the opinion of a majority of the Cabinet, that Lord Castlereagh ought to be dismissed. His Lordship having considered Mr. Canning as actuated by personal hostility, in promoting this decision, a duel was the consequence, and Mr. Canning was wounded in the thigh.

The nation viewed these differences with satisfaction, in the hope that they would lead to the formation of an entirely new Administration. An attempt was, however, made by those remaining in place, to coalesce with the heads of the independent party, and the following correspondence has since been given to the public:

CORRESPONDENCE between MR. PERCEVAL and LORDS GRENVILLE and GREY.

*“ Windsor, Saturday, Sept. 23.*

“ My Lord—The Duke of Portland having signified to his Majesty his intention of retiring from his Majesty's service, in consequence of the state of his Grace's health, his Majesty has authorized Lord Liverpool, in

conjunction with myself, to communicate with your Lordship and Lord Grey, for the purpose of forming an extended and combined Administration.

“ I hope, therefore, that your Lordship, in consequence of this communication, will come to town, in order that as little time as possible may be lost in forwarding this important object, and that you will have the goodness to inform me of your arrival.

“ I am also to acquaint your Lordship, that I have received his Majesty's commands to make a similar communication to Lord Grey, of his Majesty's pleasure. I think it proper to add, for your Lordship's information, that Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Secretary Canning have intimated their intentions to resign their offices.

SPENCER PERCEVAL.”

ANSWER from EARL GREY.

*“ Horwick, Sept. 25.*

“ Sir—I have this evening had the honour of receiving your letter of the 23d, informing me, that, in consequence of the Duke of Portland's intention of retiring from his Majesty's service, his Majesty had authorised you, in conjunction with the Earl of Liverpool, to communicate with Lord Grenville and myself, for the purpose of forming an extended and combined Administration, and expressing a hope, that, in consequence of this communication, I would go to town, in order that as little time as possible may be lost in forwarding this important object.

“ Had his Majesty been pleased to signify that he had any commands for me personally, I should not have lost a moment in shewing my duty and obedience, by a prompt attendance on his Royal pleasure.

“ But when it is proposed to me to communicate with his Majesty's present Ministers, for the purpose of forming a combined Administration with them, I feel, that I should be wanting in duty to his Majesty, and in fairness to them, if I did not frankly and at once declare, that such an union is, with respect to me, under the present circumstances, impossible. This being the answer that I find myself under the necessity of giving, my appearance in London could be of no advantage, and might possibly, at a moment like the present, be attended with some inconvenience. I have thought it better to request, that you will have the goodness to lay my duty at the feet of his Majesty, humbly intreating him not to attribute to any want of attachment to his Royal Person, or to diminished zeal for his service, my declining a communication, which, on the terms proposed, could lead to no useful result, and which might be of serious detriment to the country, if, in consequence of a less decisive answer from me, any further delay should take place in the formation of a settled government.

GREY.”

FIRST



## FIRST ANSWER from LORD GRENVILLE.

"Bocconoc, Sept. 25, 1809.

"Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 23d inst. and, understanding it as an official signification of his Majesty's pleasure for my attendance in town, I shall lose no time in repairing thither, in humble obedience to his Majesty's commands.

"I must beg leave to defer, until my arrival, all observations on the other matters to which your letter relates.

"GRENVILLE."

## SECOND ANSWER from LORD GRENVILLE.

"September 29, 1809.

"Sir—Having last night arrived here, in humble obedience to his Majesty's commands, I think it now my duty to lose no time in expressing to you the necessity, under which I feel myself, of declining the communication proposed in your letter; being satisfied that it could not, under the circumstances there mentioned, be productive of any public advantage.

"I trust, I need not say, that this opinion is neither founded in any sentiment of personal hostility, nor in a desire of unnecessarily prolonging political differences. To compose, not to inflame, the divisions of the empire has always been my anxious wish, and is now, more than ever, the duty of every loyal subject; but my accession to the existing Administration could, I am confident, in no respect contribute to this object; nor could it, I think, be considered in any other light, than as a dereliction of public principle.

"This answer, which I must have given to any such proposal, if made while the Government was yet entire, cannot be varied by the retreat of some of its members.

"My objections are not personal—they apply to the principle of the Government itself, and to the circumstances which attended its appointment.

"I have now, therefore, only to request, that you will do me the honour of submitting, in the most respectful terms, these my humble opinions to his Majesty, accompanied by the dutiful and sincere assurance of my earnest desire at all times to testify, by all such means as are in my power, my unvaried zeal for his Majesty's service.

"GRENVILLE."

## LETTER from MR. PERCEVAL to LORD GRENVILLE.

"My Lord—I lost no time in communicating to Lord Liverpool your Lordship's letter of this day.

"It is, with great concern, that we have learnt from it, that your Lordship feels yourself under the necessity of declining the communication which I have had the honour to propose.

"In proposing to your Lordship and Lord Grey, under his Majesty's authority, to communicate with Lord Liverpool and myself, not for the accession of your Lordship to the present Administration, but for the purpose of forming a combined and extended Administration, no idea existed in our minds of the

necessity of any dereliction of public principle on either side. Your Lordship may rest assured, that, in communicating to his Majesty the necessity, under which you feel yourself, of declining the communication which I had the honour to propose to your Lordship, I will do every justice to the respectful terms, and the dutiful and sincere assurance of your Lordship's unvaried zeal for his Majesty's service, with which the expression of that necessity was accompanied.

"I cannot conclude, without expressing the satisfaction of Lord Liverpool and myself at your Lordship's assurance, that the failure of this proposal is not to be ascribed to any sentiment of personal hostility.

"SP. PERCEVAL."

The King having completed the *forty-ninth* year of his reign, the entry into his fiftieth year was thought a suitable occasion for rousing the dormant Loyalty of the Country. Accordingly various public rejoicings took place on the 25th of October, exactly as though his Majesty had already completed a reign of half a century. The taste of the public led to a subscription for the relief of the Poor, and the discharge of Debtors from Prison; but Government having ordered all its public Offices to be illuminated, a pretty general illumination was a consequence, through the metropolis, and in some towns. Splendid and considerable rejoicings, took place in every part of Great Britain and Ireland.

A Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving was also ordered in the following terms:

"O God, in whose hands are the issues of life and death, and to whom alone it belongeth to distribute mercies, as well in lengthening, as in shortening the days of men, we yield thee praise and thanksgiving, for the protection thou hast vouchsafed to our gracious Sovereign, during a long and arduous reign. Continue, we pray thee, thy watchfulness over him: Shield him from the open attacks of his enemies, and from hidden dangers; from the arrow that flieth by day, and from the pestilence that walketh in darkness: Enlighten his councils for the public good: Strengthen all his measures: and when it shall seem fit to thine unerring wisdom, perfect the ends of both; the restoration of peace and security to his people, of concord and independence to contending and bleeding nations. These blessings and mercies, we implore for our Sovereign, ourselves, our allies, and our enemies, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour.—Amen."

Another domestic event, which, in its origin, scarcely deserved record, except as an incident of the day, has absorbed the public attention during the past month, as much as all the political events of these extraordinary times. We allude



to the unreasonable opposition made to a moderate advance in the prices of Admission to the Boxes and Pit at Covent-Garden Theatre. These continued riots are discreditable to the Police and Laws, both of which will, it is to be hoped, be exerted with energy, to put an end to them. The accounts of the House were submitted to a Committee, and the following statement published in consequence:—

*Statement of the Accounts of the Theatre for the last Six Years.*

1803-4. Received .....	£ 51,682	13	10
1804-5. Do. ....	70,727	9	10
1805-6. Do. ....	56,065	18	5
1806-7. Do. ....	68,126	7	5
1807-8. Do. ....	63,038	14	7
1808-9. Do. ....	46,342	13	0
	<u>365,933</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>

Deduct the payments in six years .....	307,912	0	0
	<u>58,071</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>
Deduct outstanding debts ..	8,000	0	0
	<u>50,071</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>
Profit, divide by 6 .....	8,345	6	2
Average of each year ....	58,926	18	7
1803-4. Paid .....	81,037	11	6
1804-5. Do. ....	47,975	2	2
1805-6. Do. ....	68,391	6	4
1806-7. Do. ....	62,406	8	3
1807-8. Do. ....	47,334	11	2
	<u>366,091</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>
Deduct what was drawn out by the Proprietors .....	58,179	18	0
	<u>307,912</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Paid in six years .....	307,912	0	0

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of September, to the 20th of October, 1809.*

TUPIS eum lateris dolore .....	1
Pthysis .....	7
Hypochondriasis .....	2
Dyspepsia .....	3
Mania .....	2
Erysipelas .....	4
Rachitis .....	1
Rheumatism .....	2
Vermes .....	2

Notwithstanding the remarkable mildness of the weather, catarrh has lately been very prevalent; a species of indisposition, in general, so slight and transient, as scarcely to deserve the denomination of disease, unless when it occurs in a frame consumptively disposed; in which case, when neglected, it often leads to the introduction of a malady, which must be resisted, if ever it is with effect, on the threshold; when it has once established itself in the constitution, no force or art can dislodge the unwelcome guest. So that in proportion as a physician increases his practice amongst physical patients, he is in danger of deducting from his reputation. The most effectual way he can adopt, of averting the danger of pthysis, is to accelerate the apprehension of it.

The attention of the reporter has been recently recalled to the subject of mental disorder, by fresh instances of its occurrence to his notice. By medical authors, it has been remark-

ed, that, in former periods of national adversity and alarm, there was a temporary abolition of what are called nervous complaints. But in the present day at least, the selfishness of hypochondriasis does not invariably yield to a sympathy with the public; on the contrary, it may in some instances have been partly produced, or aggravated at least, by the prospect of approaching ruin, and the pressure of actual distress. Under a view indeed of political affairs, dejection ought by no means to be considered as a demonstration of disease; low spirits may exist, independently of any fault in the nervous system.

It is not in the adult and fully established form of insanity, that we can best learn its origin, or become thoroughly acquainted with its character. A mad-house is an insufficient school for acquiring an intimate knowledge of madness. No man would think of making himself a botanist, by studying merely a Hortus Siccus; in order to lay any claim to that title, he must contemplate plants, not as they are pinned down in a portfolio, but at the period when they first emerge from the soil, and in every successive stage of their history and growth.

No subject scarcely has excited so little, or deserves so much the attention of scientific men, as that of mental derangement.



ment. For scrophula and cancer, for an obstructed liver, or an inflamed lung, new specifics, or recipes, are almost daily tried, or suggested; but for an inflamed, or obdurate mind, for those ulcerations of the sensibility, which so irritate as to disorganise the reason; for a mutilation or schirrus of the intellectual faculties, we hear of no effectual, or even pretended prescription. The human understanding has not been sufficiently exercised in an investigation of the means which are necessary for correcting its own irregularities, and procrastinating at least the period of its inevitable decay. In mental diseases, as in those of the lungs, much may be done in their foetal state, to crush their growth, and to annihilate the embryo-madness. The first attacks of despondency,

are to be met and overcome by a vigorous volition; by vigilance and effort, we ought to guard against the hopeless indolence of melancholy. Cheerfulness, and even hilarity, when unprovoked by unwholesome incentives, undegraded by brutality, or untainted with licentiousness, instead of being interdicted as a crime, ought to be cultivated and encouraged, as one of the means of urging a perhaps too lazy circulation, and promoting a sufficient quantity, and regularity of salutary secretions. A man may be merry upon principle, and make a point occasionally of *taking a laugh*, as others do a walk, for the benefit of his health.

Oct. 26, 1809.

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:  
*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

## MARRIED.

AT St. James's, Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, to Lady Rumbold.

Thomas Turner, esq. of Greenwich, to Amelia, youngest daughter of Charles Wilkinson, esq. of Highbury Place.

At Mary-le-bone, Hudson Gurney, esq. of Norwich, to Margaret, daughter of the late Robert Barclay, esq. of Ury, M. P. for Kincardineshire.—George M'Entagart, esq. collector, of Drogheda, to Caroline, second daughter of Robert Percival, esq. of Knight's Brooke, county of Meath.—The Hon. Sam. Hengley Ongley, brother to Lord O. to Frances, sister of the late Sir Philip Monoux, bart.—The Rev. Charles Baker, rector of Tinnanstone, Kent, to Miss Turing, daughter of the late John T. esq. of Devonshire Place.

At Islington, the Rev. Dr. Young, minister of the Scots church, London Wall, to Miss Mary Ancrum, eldest daughter of the late John Strother A. of Canonbury Grove.

At St. Pancras, Mr. Redfern, of Dowgate Hill, to Miss M. Greenwood, daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Kentish Town.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Davison, esq. of Goldsmith-street, to Miss Eliza Spearing, of Southampton Row.

At St Sepulchre's, Henry Grace, esq. of Old-street, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of William Browning, esq. of Newington Green.

At Wapping, Richard Croker Pyne, esq. master in the royal navy, to Miss Pizzie, of Edmonton—John Saubergue, esq. of Kingsland Road, to Miss L. Carter, second daughter of the Rev. John C.

Lieutenant-colonel Harris, son of Gen. H. to Miss Dick, daughter of Dr. D. of Hertford-street.

At Newington Butts, George Bulkeley, esq. of Walworth, to Miss Harriet Mills, of Sevenoaks, only daughter of the late George M. esq. one of the coroners for the county of Kent.

At Bow church, J. Clark, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss S. Brett, of Peckham.

At Stepney, Mr. Southee, of Ludgate-hill, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Thomas Hughes, esq. of Mile End.

John Hodgson, jun. esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to Miss Harris, daughter of Lieutenant general H. of Belmont, Kent.

Edward L. Harmsworth, esq. of the East India company's service, to Miss Hoffmann, of Bishopsgate-street.

Capt. Lutyens, of the 11th light dragoons, and private secretary to the commander in chief, to Miss Mair, of Kensington.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain J. T. Rodd, of his Majesty's ship *Indefatigable*, to Miss Rennell, daughter of Major James R.

The Hon. J. Coventry, to Miss Pope, of Bloomsbury.

## DIED.

At Hammersmith, James Elphinstone, esq. 88. A long retirement from the cares of the world, had in a manner withdrawn this gentleman from the view of it for some time past, but he has made no common figure in it during the long period of his life. A biographical Memoir will be given of him in our next Number.

In Cheapside, James Smith, esq. a member of the common council of the ward of Farringdon Within.

In Bedford-place, John Travers, esq. one of the directors of the East India company, and an elder brother of the Trinity House.

At



At Lambeth, *Mrs. Elizabeth Brooke*, widow of William B. esq. 70.

At Uxbridge, *Mrs. Walford*, wife of Rich. W. esq.

In James street, Covent Garden, the Rev. *Richard Bullock*, D.D. rector of that parish, and of Streatham, Surrey, 80.

In Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, *Mrs. Phipps*.

In Doughty-street, *Benjamin Winthrop*, esq. one of the directors of the Bank of England, 71.

In Wilmot-street, Brunswick-square, *Mrs. Eliza Dickinson*.

At Kentish Town, *Mrs. Brown*, 84.

At Highgate, *T. R. Swaine*, esq.

At Chiswick, *James Bate*, esq. one of the common council for Cornhill Ward.

In the Greenwich Road, *Edward Peirce*, esq. 65.

At Walthamstow, *Ebenezer Radcliffe*, esq. 77.

At Lisson Green, *Mrs. Tucker*, wife of Benjamin T. esq.

In Berkeley-square, *Mrs. Trower*, wife of John T. esq.

At Turnham Green, *J. Galpine*, esq. 78.

At Tottenham, *Mary*, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Cameron, of Monmouth.

*Thomas Luke Stokes*, esq. late surgeon in the 17th native regiment on the Bengal establishment, 55.

In Duke-street, Westminster, *Mrs. Bentham*, mother to the Speaker of the House of Commons, 76.

In Harper-street, Red-lion-square, *Mrs. Pennington*, wife of William P. esq. 64.

At Uxbridge, *Mrs. Walford*, wife of Rich. W. esq.

In Cleveland-court, St. James's Place, *T. Davis*, esq. 27.

At Low Layton, *T. Dibbs*, esq.

In Berkeley-square, *Caroline Dowager Lady Selby*, 81.

In Old Cavendish-street, the *Hon. Abraham Creighton*, only brother to the Earl of Erne.

In an obscure lodging near Moorfields, *Mr. P. Tompkins*. This person was formerly supposed to be not only the most correct, but the most incorrect, book-keeper in the kingdom, and obtained a very handsome independence by making sets of books for those persons who were, for their own interest, obliged to appear before certain gentlemen at Guildhall. It is said he was the first person who suggested the idea of imputing the losses of bankrupts to speculations in the lottery, and procured the unsuccessful numbers, collected at 2s. each, as having been unfortunately purchased by his employers. This man's singular talent would have deceived even a committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the financial state of the nation.

[Further particulars of the late Major-General Coote Manningham, Colonel of the 95th, or rifle regiment of foot, and one of the Equerries to his Majesty; whose death was mentioned at MONTHLY MAG. No. 191.

p. 339, of our last Number. He was second son of the late Charles Mannigham, esq. of Thorp, in Surrey, formerly one of the Council at Fort William, in Bengal. The late Generals Sir Eyre Coote and Sir Robert Boyd, were both nearly related to Major-General Manningham on the side of his mother, who was one of the daughters of the late respected Colonel Hutchinson, formerly Governor of St. Helena. It was under his uncle, Sir Robert Boyd, that the general commenced his apprenticeship in arms, at the memorable siege of Gibraltar, being then a subaltern in Sir Robert's own regiment, the brave 39th foot, in which corps he rose to the rank of captain. On the breaking out of the war in 1793, Major Manningham had the honour of being appointed to the light infantry battalion, formed in the islands, in order to join Sir Charles Grey, on his coming out to attack the French West Indies, and was a sharer in the glory of that campaign, at the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. He soon rose to be lieutenant-colonel of the 81st regiment of foot; and in 1795 he was adjutant-general to the forces in St. Domingo, then under the command of Lieutenant General Forbes. While upon this service he had the misfortune to be severely wounded by an ambuscade of the enemy. On his return to England, he had the honour to be favoured by the notice and protection of his sovereign; and was, in 1798, advanced to be one of his Majesty's aid-de-camps with the rank of colonel, and soon after was appointed one of his Majesty's equerries. In 1805, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was for some time employed on the home staff. On the breaking out of the war in Spain, he anxiously sought permission to serve in the army which was forming to assist that country; and he was appointed to the division commanded by the gallant Sir D. Baird, whom he accompanied to Corunna as next in authority, till the junction of the main army was effected on the Duero, when Major-General Manningham took the command of a brigade. After sustaining with them the almost incredible hardships and fatigues of the latter part of that campaign, he had at last the consolation and satisfaction, at the head of these brave men, of successfully repelling the furious attacks of very superior numbers of the enemy, at the memorable battle of Corunna. Within a short period after the general's return to England in January last, his health began visibly to decline; and it is probable that the fatigues and sufferings he underwent upon that most severe service in Galicia, operating upon a constitution already affected by West India service, and the wounds received in it, produced the feverish and other fatal symptoms, which carried him to the grave at the early age of 43 years, ripe indeed in glory, but immaturity for his family and friends, and above all for his country.]



# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* \* *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**A** Representation having been made from several respectable inhabitants, to the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, of Newcastle, suggesting the expediency of marking the fiftieth year of his Majesty's accession to the throne, by some token of respect more permanent and valuable than that of illumination; the corporation highly and unanimously approved the suggestion, and resolved to recommend, in lieu of an illumination, a subscription for the establishment of a school, for the religious and more general education of the children of the poor of the town.

*Married.* At Stockton, Mr. Geo. Noble, to Miss Short.

At Durham, Mr. N. Blenkinsopp, to Miss Margaret M'Leod.

At Bamburgh, Mr. Rob. Atkinson, master of the Queen's Head inn, Alnwick, to Miss Isabella Logan, daughter of the late Mr. Abraham L. of Belford.

At Sunderland, Mr. Younghusband, to Mrs. Ann Gardner, of the Spotted Bull.

At Heworth, Major Shadforth, assistant adjutant-general in the eastern district, to Miss Smart, grand-daughter of John Russell, esq. of Heworth.

At Newcastle, Mr. Joseph Wilkin, to Miss Sangster.—Mr. Henry Adams, to Miss Helen Key, both of Arbroath.—Mr. Granville Smith, of Northallerton, to Miss Isabella Oustle, of Romanby.

*Died.* At Newcastle, Mrs. Eweart, 25.—Mr. John Newton. Returning from church, he fell down in the church-way, and instantly expired.—John, son of Mr. Wm. Bewick, of Cherryburn-house, and pupil to his uncle, Mr. Thomas B. the celebrated engraver on wood, 20.—Mr. Thomas Greenwell, of the George and Dragon inn.—Mr. Thomas Robson.—Mary, wife of Mr. John Nixon, 63.—Miss Mary Brunton, 47.—Mrs. Fletcher, 88.—Mr. Godfrey Thompson.—Mr. George Hunter.—Col. Richard Mercer, 58.—Mrs. Lawson, 70.

At Bamburgh Castle, Richard Samuel, son of the Rev. Dr. Prosser, prebendary and archdeacon of Durham. 12.

At Hexham, Mrs. Elliott, wife of Mr. Jos. E. jun.

At Seaton Carew, Mr. Alex. Galbraith, 52.

At Aycliffe, near Darlington, Mr. James Henderson, son of the Rev. Matthew H.

At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Potter, 57.—Mrs. Hall, relict of Mr. Matthew H. of the Cock inn.

At Hill Top, near Durham, Mr. J. Bullock.

At Durham, Mr. R. J. James, 62.—Mr. William Jackson, 80.

At Stockton, Mrs. Dickson.—Rowland Webster, esq. 53.—Mrs. Rebecca Stevenson, 91.—Mr. J. Horsley, 80.

At Warburton Place, Mr. Isaac Warburton, 63.

At Berwick, Mrs. Jane Pollard.—Mr. Jos. Horne.—Mrs. Tait, 79.—Mrs. Carr.—Mrs. Isabella Paterson, 76.

At Newburn, Mr. Thompson Hutchinson, 30.

At Lakenhall, Miss Eliz. Charlton, 22.

At Spring Gardens, near Darlington, Miss Margaret Johnson, 13.

At Lambton, Mr. James Shelley, huntsman to the Lambton fox-hounds, 52.

At Chester-le-Street, Mrs. Clarke, 42.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The new road from Bransty-gate to Whitehaven is completed, and excites the applause and admiration of all who see it. The entrance into the town, both for convenience and beauty, perhaps, exceeds any thing of the kind that is to be met with. A number of lamps are placed at regular distances, the whole length of the road, which is something more than a mile. In a little time it will be further embellished; several plots of ground will shortly be set out for dwelling-houses and gardens in its vicinity. The appearance of Bransty Gill has, in the course of a few months, undergone a change which is truly astonishing.

As another proof of the improving state of that town and neighbourhood, the tolls have been lately re-let at a very considerable advance. The present amount of the Whitehaven tolls is nearly three times as much as it was ten years ago.

The Workington Agricultural Meeting commenced on Wednesday, the 20th of September, and was attended by most of the distinguished agriculturists in Cumberland, and many from Northumberland, Durham, and other quarters. The wheat crops on the Schoose farm called forth universal admiration, as exceeding any thing which had been seen: 56 acres after potatoes, had 4340 stooks—on 260 acres there were upwards of 14,000, a larger



a larger quantity of wheat than was probably ever grown upon any farm of the same number of acres. The green crops were much injured by the wet: the President stated he had reason to believe, from an experiment he was conducting, that the earth had been chilled upwards of ten degrees below the medium heat of common years. On Thursday the experimental cattle were weighed: their condition and appearance were much approved, and, except to weigh once a fortnight, they had not been let out for twelve months. Fourteen ploughs with two oxen each, driven with reins, started for a premium given by the President: their docility, and the manner in which they performed the work, surprised and pleased the meeting. On Friday the judges decided upon the respective merits and improvements of the different breeds of experimental cattle, which are as follow:

No.	stone of 14lb.	Weight.	Sold for.	Wt. gained.
1. Short-horned	115 ..	29 8 ..	28 7	
2. Ditto .....	104 ..	27 0 ..	28	
1. Hereford....	90 ..	25 15 ..	23	
2. Ditto .....	86 ..	25 10 ..	20	
1. Sussex .....	87 ..	24 10 ..	21	
1. Galloway....	76 ..	17 15 ..	24 7	
2. Ditto .....	71 ..	16 0 ..	16 7	
1. Glamorgan ..	81 ..	18 0 ..	23	
2. Ditto .....	73 ..	18 0 ..	19	
1. Long-horned	96 ..	24 0 ..	20	
2. Ditto .....	94 ..	22 15 ..	16	

A ploughing-match with horses and oxen for the second premium was adjudged to the oxen. The exhibition of stock was not very numerous: the amateurs of the long-horned cattle were much surprised at the result of the experiments. The benefits derived from this institution are conspicuous in every part of the county; the progress made in agriculture during the two last years is striking. Happy would it be for the nation at large, if more of the great landed proprietors would follow the example set them by the President of the Workington Agricultural Society. On Monday the whole of the persons employed upon the farm, with the shearers, amounting to 300, were entertained at the Schoose, testifying, by their mirth and thankfulness, their gratitude for the bounteous store bestowed by Providence. The following Premiums were adjudged by the Society:

Best managed Farm—Mr. Joseph Atkinson .....	£. s. d.	10 0 0
Stallion, at Wigton—Mr. James Robinson .....	5 5 0	
Stallion, at Cockermouth—Mr. John Carruthers .....	5 5 0	
Yearling Foal ditto—Mr. John Harris .....	1 1 0	
Second best ditto—J. C. Curwen, esq. ....	0 10 6	
Third best ditto—J. C. Curwen, esq. ....	0 10 6	
Stallion, at Cockermouth, for Roadsters—Mr. William Wood	5 5 0	

Draining—John Christian, esq. ..	£. s. d.	5 5 0
Ditto for Farmers—Mr. John Litt, jun. ....	5 5 0	
Ditto, ditto, less than 80 acres—Edward Brockbank .....	3 3 0	
To the Cottager—Wm. Jefferson	5 5 0	
Male Servant in Husbandry—Thomas Ellwood .....	2 2 0	
Female ditto—Grace Winter....	2 2 0	
Best Turnips, common—William Whitridge .....	5 5 0	
Ditto Swedish—Thomas Paterson, esq. ....	3 3 0	
Best Flax, with a gratuity—Joseph Bell, esq. ....	5 5 0	
For Soiling—Joseph Blain .....	5 5 0	
Cutting Corn with the Scythe—William Douglass .....	5 5 0	
Second best—Matthew Atkinson	3 3 0	
Third best—Robert Pickthall....	2 2 0	

*Premium given by a Member of the Society.*  
To William Longcake, for his voluntary exertions in Draining—Cup of 5 guineas value.  
*Premiums given by the President, in July last, at Workington.*

For Draining by Farmers upon a Farm of the President's—To Mr. John Hetherington.  
For the best Green Crop upon ditto—Mr. Joseph Atkinson.

For the best Hedges upon ditto—Mr. William Haigh.

Best managed Farm ditto—Mr. John Swinburn.

To Mr. Gladders, for teaching at Workington, upon Dr. Bell's plan, 300 boys.

To the best managed Farm in the Isle of Mann, 10 guineas.

To the Man who attended the experiment Cattle, 5 guineas.

To the Ploughers with Oxen, 5 guineas.

To the Leading of 3000 Carts of Compost in a year, from the town to the Schoose Farm, 2 guineas.

To the Seller of Eighty-eight Thousand Quarts of Milk in a year, 2 guineas.

To Mr. Kelly, for his spirited undertaking in introducing the Manufactory of Cloth in the Isle of Mann, a Cup.

*Married.]* At Maryport, Mr. Nathaniel Jefferson, of the ship Isaac and Jane, of Whitehaven, to Miss Mary France, of Aspatria

At Kendal, Mr. William Gibson, to Miss Robinson.

*Died.]* At Carlisle, Mrs. Alms, widow of Capt. James A. of the Monmouth, whose gallantry is recorded in the naval annals of the country.—Mrs. Wales.—Mrs. Alice Bylock, 64.—Mr. Peter Wilson, 65.—David Latimer, esq. 76.—Mr. Lancelot Beck.

At Penrith, Mrs. Tiffin, 72.—Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, 85.—Mrs. Margaret Finlay, 39.

At Brampton, Mrs. S. Sloan, 87.—Mrs. Jane Routledge.—Mrs. Thompson.

At Bowness, Mr. William Benson, 67.

At Sebergam, Mrs. Wallace, 64.



At Whitbeck, David De Malpas Egerton, seventh son of the late Philip E. esq. of Egerton and Oulton, Cheshire, and brother to John E. esq. M.P. for Chester.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Braithwaite, relict of Capt. Henry B. 77.—Mrs. Jenkinson.—Capt. Westray, of the ship Lowther.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Harrison, attorney, 72.—William, youngest son of Mr. William Braithwaite, merchant, 17.—Miss Cartmell, daughter of Mr. Thomas C.

At Orton, Mr. Joseph Pooley, 86.

At Eaglefield, Mrs. Mary Harris.

At Greta Hill, Keswick, Mr. William Jackson, 61.

At Gilgarron, near Dissington, Mrs. Mackreth, wife of Mr. John M. of Cockermouth.

At Branthwaite, Ann, wife of Mr. John Brown, 70.

At Potter Fell, Mr. William Atkinson, 68.

At Workington, Mr. Isaac Barnes.—Mr. Jos. Grave.

At the New Town of Irthington, Mr. John Storey, 84.

At Bothel, Mr. Bartholomew Robson, 63 years parish-clerk and schoolmaster there, 81.

## YORKSHIRE.

Among a heap of rubbish thrown out of the church of St. Leonard, in New Malton, was lately found a beautiful Roman gold coin, in high preservation, containing on the one side the inscription of *NERO CESAR AVGVSTVS*, with a laureated head, and on the reverse the inscription of *JVPITER CVSTOS*, with the figure of Jupiter sitting, in his left hand a spear, and in his right lightning.

*Married.*] At Hessele, Mr. Nich. Osbourne, of Hull, merchant, to Miss J. C. Voase, daughter of the late John V. esq. of Hull.

At South Kilvington, the Rev. John Green, rector of that parish, to Miss Ann Peart.

At Sculcoates, John Broadley, esq. to Miss Ann Osbourne, second daughter of Wm. O. esq. of Hull.

W. Beswick, esq. of Gristhorpe, captain in the East Riding militia, to Miss Keld, only daughter of Thomas K. esq. of Scarborough.

At York, Wharfe Preston, esq. of Louth, to Mrs. Sherring, widow of Benj. S. esq. of the same place.

At Kirkhammerton, the Rev. Andrew Cheap, vicar of Knaresborough, and rector of Elvington, to Miss Fisher, daughter of the late Mr. F. of Carleton.

*Died.*] At Doncaster, Mr. Alderman Rickard, the oldest member of the corporation, and one of the justices of the quorum, 83.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Peach, relict of Mr. P. of the Angel inn.

At Wakefield, Mr. William Beaumont, cloth dresser, whose skill in botany has seldom been excelled, 81.—Mr. Clayton.

At Kirkby Misperton, near Malton, Mrs. Thomas, wife of the Rev. Dr. T. rector of the former place.

At Thorpharset, Mr. John Owston, 77.

At Leeds, Mr. William Northouse, 46.—Eliza, only child of Mr. Leonard Newson, 25.—Mr. Joseph Garforth.

At Royston, near Wakefield, William Matson, esq.

At Pontefract, Mr. Manchester, 62.

At Bridlington, Miss Jane Hobson.—Miss Jane Simpson, youngest daughter of Mr. John S.

At Pocklington, Mr. Robert Ransom.

At Whitby, Mrs. Ann Woodhouse, relict of Capt. Richard W. of South Shields.—Joseph Barker, esq.

At Stanley, near Wakefield, Jeremiah Glover, esq. 61.

At Cusworth, near Doncaster, Miss Heber, of Weston, Northamptonshire.

At Bawtry, Mrs. Eliz. Le Gay, 82.

At Thorpe Fields, Topcliffe, Mr. John Fall, 63.

At Sandal, near Wakefield, Mrs. Allott, wife of Mr. Robert A. merchant, and eldest daughter of William Hodson, esq. of Crakehall, near Bedale.

At York, Mrs. Frances Bambrough, 76.—Mr. M. Burnell, 71.—Mrs. Jefferson, wife of Capt. Thomas J. 36.—Mr. Nich. Chicken.—Mrs. Horner, relict of Alderman H. of Ripon, 77.

At Hull, Mr. Robert Johnson. He was walking through the market, apparently in as good health as usual, when he fell down, and almost instantly expired.—Mr. Stoddart, bookseller and stationer, 33.—Mr. Rob. Bulmer, 30.—Mr. William Webster, 69.—Mrs. Eliz. Foster, 78.—Mr. Thomas Fisher, 75.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. John T. master of the Duncombe Greenland ship.

## LANCASHIRE.

Whenever cellars, or similar excavations, have been made, in certain parts of Lancaster, a variety of Roman antiquities have been invariably discovered; and particularly in the upper part of Church-street, Lancaster. A few days ago, upon carrying a drain through this street, to meet one from the Castle, the foundation of a wall, composed of large hewn stones, laid in regular courses, was brought to light; also many fragments of a beautiful red species of pottery, with figures embossed in relief. On one, there is Apollo playing on a lyre; on another, a horse in full speed. It would appear that it has been the custom to stamp the maker's names on the bottom of these vessels, as letters, forming part of such names, are yet fresh on several of the fragments alluded to. On one of them is *QVINTILIANI*. M. as distinct as if just turned out of the maker's hands. And this affords a striking instance of the near approach of the ancients to the art of printing, without discovering it. To imprint a word, or a name, on soft clay, with a stamp, where the letters were regularly arranged, might so easily have been transferred to parchment or papyrus, that it seems wonderful the application should never have occurred.

Several



Several coins have also been found; some so much defaced, as to be incapable of being made out. One, however, of silver, is in tolerable preservation—ANTONINVS is plainly legible round the head; and on the reverse is a figure of Justice sitting. One of copper is in more perfect preservation: the inscription round the head is FAVSTINA AVGVSTA; and on the reverse is a figure standing, with this legend, IVNONI REGINAE S. C.

*Married.*] At Standish, Kirkman Gardiner, esq. of Wandsworth, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Charles Greaves, esq. of Merdon-place, Surrey.

At Lancaster, Mr. William Taylor, of Manchester, to Miss Redmayne, daughter of the late James R. esq. of Yarlshouse, Yorkshire.

At Ulverstone, Mr. Philip Hind, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Jackson.

At Walton, John Naylor, esq. of Hartford-hill, Cheshire, to Miss Bullen, niece of T. Leyland, esq. of Walton-hall.

At Liverpool, Capt. William Bibby, to Miss Brodbelt.—Richard Pears, esq. of Warrington, to Miss Mandale, only daughter of Mr. John M.

At Rochdale, Edward Christian, esq. chief justice of the Isle of Ely, to Miss Walmsley, eldest daughter of the late John W. esq. of Castlemeer, near Rochdale.

At Manchester, James Peterson, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Eliza Calvert.—Ebenezer Appleton, esq. of Boston, to Miss Sarah Paterson, daughter of Mr. P. of Pilkington.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, in her 57th year, Mrs. Chorley, relict of Mr. Alex. Chorley, late of Stanley-house, in this county, niece of the late Dr. Fothergill, and one of the Society of Friends. After a life devoted to the performance of duties, the arduous nature of which fully occupied the powers of her excellent understanding and heart, she endured the pain and anxieties of her lingering disease with patience, and the approach of death, to which it was conducting her, with fortitude, founded on the hope that it was the entrance to eternal happiness. And this belief is the greatest consolation left to her twelve children, who are of an age to be sensible of the magnitude of their loss. Of the distresses of the poor and friendless, her heart was most susceptible; and her example, had her habits favoured its disclosure, might have beneficially influenced mankind.—Mr. David Salmon, mariner, 106. He was one of the companions of Lord Anson, in the Centurion.—Mrs. McDowall, wife of S. M. esq.—Miss Cropper, daughter of Mr. Thomas C.—Mrs. A. E. Mackenzie.—Mrs. Ashley, 56.—Mr. Thomas Harpley, landing-waiter, 48.—Mr. Richard Robinson.—Mrs. Sarah Seed.—Mrs. Barton.—Mr. John Finney.—Mr. Wm. Wetherherd, 26.—Mr. John Woods, 34.

At the Parsonage, Hawkshead, the Rev. Reginald Brathwaite, minister of that parish, and a justice of the peace for the county, 71.

At Flushing, of the fever so prevalent there, Capt. Barbor, of the 36th regiment, son of Mr. George Barbor, of Manchester. He was called to join the late expedition to Walcheren, from the recruiting service there, in which he had been engaged for several years, and was senior captain of that department. His gentlemanly and soldier-like deportment gained him the most sincere affection of the party, as well as all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and by whom the account of his dissolution is received with heartfelt regret.

At Wilderspool, Miss Hodgkinson, daughter of the late Mr. John H. attorney, Prescott, 34.

At Ecclestone, Mrs. Houghton, 77.

At Garstang, Miss Ann Ireland, of Bolton, 40.

At Noctorum, Mr. Thomas Nichols, 78.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Mashiter.

At Warrington, Mr. William Eyres.

At Leighton, the Rev. J. Worswick, Roman Catholic priest, of Hornby, 48.

At Chorley, Eliza, second daughter of John Harrison, esq.

At Ashton-under-Line, Mr. John Rigby, 38.

At Halton, Mrs. Mabbott, wife of Mr. Joseph M. of Ordsall, 30.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Died.*] At Birtles, Charlotte, third daughter of the late John Nembhard, esq. of Korningsbury, Jamaica.

At Beach, Mrs. Brooksbank, relict of William B. esq.

At Stockport, Mr. William Stopford, 56.

At Buckford, Mr. Samuel Birchwood.

At Lower Bebington, Mrs. Nicholls, wife of Mr. William N.

At Chester, William Godley, esq.

At Lee Forge, near Nantwich, Mr. Ellison Hopkins, 20.

At Congleton, Mrs. Mary Wood.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Derby, Mr. William Saint, of Ideridgehay, to Miss Matilda Saint, of Mercaston.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Hugh Brown, of Derby, attorney, to Miss Fernell, sister of W. B. F. esq. of Spring-house, near Chesterfield.

*Died.*] At Bradby, Mr. Samuel Almond.

At Willington, Mr. Jos. Beale, 21.

At Mellor, Mr. A. Ferns.

At Derby, Mr. Sylvester Walton.

At Newlands, Mr. Sam. Beard, youngest son of Mr. Thomas B. 27.

At Eckington, Mr. Thomas Gales, father of the Misses Gales, booksellers, of Sheffield, and of Mr. Jos. Gales, of Raleigh, North Carolina, formerly printer of the Sheffield Iris.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Newark, George Wilkinson, esq. of London, to Miss Eliz. Cecilia Mary Broadhurst.

At Southwell, Mr. Thomas Middlebrook, of Newark, to Miss Mansford.

At



At Cottam, near Newark, Mr. Hole, of the House of Hole, Wilkinson, and Garside, of Manchester, to Miss Neal.

At Sutton upon Trent, Mr. John Marshall, of Southwell, to Miss Buttery, of the former place.

*Died.*] At Barnston, near Bingham, Mr. William James.

At Worksop, Mr. William Skynner, solicitor, 61.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Thompson, relict of John Grundy T. esq. of Spalding, one of the magistrates for the county of Lincoln.—Mr. Charles Twells, attorney, and a member of the junior council of that corporation, 50.—Mrs. Catherine Hewitt, 88.—Mr. Pole, 47.—Mr. Curtis.—Mrs. Millicent Scott, a maiden lady, 80.

At Bassingham, Mr. Jos. Rose.

At Newark, Mrs. Calcroft, 68.

At Whatton, Mrs. Madock.

At Southwell, Mrs. Moore.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Frampton, near Boston, John Fardell, esq. of Lincoln, to Miss Mary Tunnard, younger daughter of John T. esq. of Frampton-house.

Capt. Jos. Robinson, of the West London militia, to Miss Martha Capps, daughter of the late James C. esq. of Long Sutton.

*Died.*] At Barrow, Mrs. Alice Dinsdale, 72.

At Grantham, Mrs. Goodacre, of the Black Dog Inn.—The Rev. Lawrence Boyne, a Roman Catholic priest, 50.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Downes, 61.—Mr. Thomas Farmery, 40.

At Strubby, near Alford, Miss Sophia Sands, 18.

At Stamford, Mrs. Woolley, 56.

At Partney, near Spilsby, Mr. William Chapman, a member of the Boston troop of cavalry, 25.

At Boston, at the great age of 99 years, William Rason, who retained the use of his faculties till within the last twelve months, and enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health till within three days of his death.—Mr. Broughton.—Howard, esq. of Long Sutton, an eminent woad-grower.

At Lincoln, Mr. Edward Swallow, 70.

At Eagle, near Lincoln, Mr. Rich. Chambers, 67.

At Raithby, Mr. William Corden, 58.

At Louth, Mrs. Drinkall, 81.—Mrs. Brown, 66.

At Fiskerton, Miss Susanna Carter, second daughter of Mr. C. of Firebeacon, near Louth, 12.

At Heighington, Mr. Hotchin, 63.

At Theddlethorpe, Mr. Teal, 34.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

The committee of the Leicestershire and Rutlandshire Agricultural Society, to whom was referred the duty of an investigation into the manner of preparing Compost Dunghills practised by Mr. John Wright, of Pickworth,

near Stamford, have awarded to him the premium of the Society offered in 1808 on that branch of agricultural economy; and have ordered his statement made on the subject to be printed.

*Married.*] At Willoughby Waterless, Mr. John Gill, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas G. of Avon Dassett, Warwickshire, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Willey, of the former place.

At Loughborough, Miss Harriet Cooper Holland, youngest daughter of Henry H. esq. to H. M. Mawe, esq. of Beighton, Derbyshire.

At Heather, Thomas Slater, esq. of Hull, to Mary, eldest daughter of Samuel Bradley, esq.

*Died.*] At Loughborough, Mrs. Paget, 68. It is remarkable, that during the space of 33 years, this is the first instance of mortality in a family consisting of a father, mother, and six children.

At Burton Lizards, Mr. R. Linney.

At Melton Mowbray, David Kendall, gent. and a few days afterwards, his wife, Mrs. K.

At Castle Donington, Penelope, widow of William Hearson, gent. 65.

At Oadby, Benjamin Dowley, gent. of Leicester, 63.

At Leicester, Miss Chamberlain, only daughter of Mr. John C. of Whetstone.—Mr. Alderman Chatwyn.—Miss Mortimer.—Mrs. Lewitt.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wolstanton, Mr. W. Harrison, of Manchester, to Miss Clowes, daughter of W. C. esq. of Port Hill.

At Tipton, Mr. W. Smith, of Rushall, to Mrs. Ann Gwinnett, of the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Tipton Green.

At Handsworth, Mr. James Stubbs, of Birmingham, to Miss Brockhouse, of Hockley.

At Drayton Bassett, Mr. J. Clemminshaw, of Tamworth, to Miss A. Adair, daughter of the late Capt. A. of the Royal Marines.

At Lichfield, W. A. Leedan, esq. of Burton on Trent, to Miss Holland, of Street Hay.

At Marchington, Mr. Reuben Chawner, of Lees Hall, to Miss Steel, of Dove Fields, near Sudbury.

*Died.*] At Willenhall, Joseph Hincks, esq. 68.

At Field Place School, near Stone, Mr. William Boreham.

At Brown Hill, Mrs. Towers, of London, daughter of the late John W. of the former place.

Mr. Horton, jun. of Wolverhampton. He was drowned in the river Penk. Being out shooting by the river-side, near Rickerscote, one of the party having killed a duck on the other side of the river, and the dog refusing to fetch it, he jumped in with his clothes on, and swam across: on his return, he cried out for help twice, and then sunk in the stream; from the posture in which he was discovered, it is supposed that his death was occasioned by the cramp.



cramp, as he was known to be an excellent swimmer.

At Waterford, the Rev. John Webb, perpetual curate of that place.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.* At Birmingham, Mr. Alexander Durham, to Miss Elizabeth Chirm.

At Warwick, Mr. Joseph Palser, of Wootton under Edge, Gloucestershire, to Miss Mary Bettridge, of Barford.—Mr. James Lowry, to Miss Hannah Lines.

At Aston, Mr. Jones, of Birmingham, to Miss Evans, of Spark Brook.—Mr. W. Smith, of Ashted, to Miss Handasyd, of Birmingham.

*Died.* At Birmingham, Mrs. Evans, 27.—Mr. T. Iliffe, 77.—Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Farmer, 11.—Miss Eliz. Humphreys.—Mrs. Keay, 61.—Mr. Henry Martin.—Mrs. Freeth, 85.—Mr. John Tankard.—Mr. Benjamin Goode.—Mrs. Webster, 78.—Mrs. Bynner, 60.—Mrs. Hannah Dunn, wife of Mr. C. D. stationer.—Miss Mary Tompson.—Mrs. Trotman.

At Fotherley, Mr. John Preston, 73.

At Polesworth, Mr. Livermore.

In the parish of Exall, Mr. W. Bentley, 97.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. W. Moss.

At Wharston Brewery, near Birmingham, Mr. Alexander Forrest, 32.

At Stonelaigh, Mr. T. Smith, 74.

At Kenilworth, Mr. James Mason, 72.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Mary Mallett.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament in the next session, for (1) making a cut or canal, and laying pipes from Brockwell Springs, in the township and parish of Brace Meole, to Shrewsbury, for the purpose of supplying that town with spring-water, and further for obtaining a better supply of river-water from the Severn, by pipes and otherwise: (2) for better paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and improving the town of Shrewsbury, and suburbs.

*Married.* At Ludlow, Mr. Wakefield, surgeon, to Miss Alice Chipp.

At Richard's Castle, Mr. Smith, of Ludlow, to Miss Colerick, of Hicks Barn.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Thomas Urwick, of Shelton, to Miss Woodward.—Mr. Crowther, of the Castle Inn, to Miss Mary Griffiths.

At Westbury, Mr. J. Hincks, of Wollaston, to Eleanor, daughter of Mr. Whittingham, of Vennington.

At High Ercall, W. Hull, esq. of Bolas, to Miss Eleanor Hick, of Cold Hatton.

*Died.* At West Drayton, Mrs. De Burgh, wife of James Godfrey De B. esq. In her family she was honoured and beloved, by her friends and acquaintance highly esteemed and respected, and by the poor in her neighbourhood, justly regarded as a kind friend, and warm benefactress. Having discharged the duties of life in a most exemplary manner, she was enabled to view the approach of the awfully

solemn and impressive moment with submission and fortitude. By her death, the claim to a Barony in fee, (now in abeyance) descends to her eldest son, Hubert De Burgh, an infant.

At Shipton, Thomas Mytton, esq.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Dobbs, wife of Mr. D. comedian.—Mrs. Groves.—Mrs. Pursell.—Mr. James Sutton, 25.—Mr. William Bowdler, chamberlain, of this town.—Mrs. Leighton, wife of Mr. L. of the Talbot Inn.—Mrs. Mansell, schoolmistress.—Mr. Tomkies, sen.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Hiles.—Mrs. Baines, relict of the Rev. Thomas B. rector of Richard's Castle.—Benjamin Baugh, esq. a gentleman of unblemished and irreproachable character, both in public and private life; amiable and gentle in his disposition, affable and courteous in his deportment, sincerely and deservedly happy in his friendships and family connexions, and upright and impartial in all transactions through life. He had been town-clerk of Ludlow for thirty-two years; in this station, the integrity of his heart, and his anxiety for amicable and friendly adjustment, on all occasions of controversy, in which his opinion was requested, were so eminent, that they probably never will be exceeded.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. Davies.

At Dorrington, Mrs. Tristram.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.* At Berrow, Thomas Webb, jun. esq. of Ledbury, Herefordshire, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late John Thackwell, esq.

At Rock, near Bewdley, the Rev. T. B. Paget, to Miss Watkins, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. late rector of Rock.

At Bengworth, Mr. Stephen Walker, to Miss Ann Watts.

*Died.* At Blockley, Mrs. Mary Withers, sister of the late Thomas W. esq.

At Worcester, Catherine, youngest surviving daughter of the late W. Browning, esq.—Mrs. Bunn.—Mr. C. Deale, 87.—On her way from Ireland to Clifton, Mrs. M'Mahon, wife of Major M'M. of the 60th reg. 29.—Mr. Wood.—Miss Ann Chesterton, second daughter of Mr. C. 21.—Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Clifton, deputy registrar of this diocese.

At Grafton, Mrs. Lucas, 26.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

The miners employed in search of coal in this county, have discovered, in the vicinity of Checkley, a considerable vein of stone, similar to that found over the collieries in Staffordshire, and other places: they are consequently proceeding with increased hopes of success.

*Married.* At Bosbury, Mr. John Winnall, of Brace's Leigh, Worcestershire, to Miss Stone, daughter of the late Mr. James S. of Temple Court, Bosbury.

At Dewshall, Capt. James Prendergrass,



of the East India Company's Naval service, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Tully, of Haywood.

At Glasbury, the Rev. James Jones, to Miss Morgan.

At Kington, Mr. John Tringham, to Miss Ann Meredith, third daughter of B. M. esq.

*Died.*] At Weobley, Mrs. Poppleton.

At Kingsland, Miss Edwards, daughter of the late W. E. esq. of Eye.

At Hereford, Jos. Trumper, esq. 74.

#### GLOCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Overbery, near Tewkesbury, Charles Hanford, esq. of Redmarley, to Miss Eliza Martin, second daughter of James M. esq.

At Glocester, Mr. Blake, to Mrs. Chapman, of the Black Dog Inn.

*Died.*] The Rev. S. Pitt Stockford, B. D. vice regent and senior fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, rector of Coln St. Denis, in this county, rector of Aldate's, Oxford.

At Colford, Charles Laurence, son of Mr. Baron solicitor.

At Kemerton, Mrs. Ramus, wife of Charles R. esq. of Lower Court House.

At Glocester, Mr. John Heath, a principal proprietor of the Glocester stage-coaches, a man of great integrity, and who by a life of persevering industry, had acquired a considerable fortune, 55.—Mrs. Randall, widow of Moses R. esq.

At Barnwood, Major Bird, of the 18th reg. of foot.

At Cirencester, Mr. Clark, clerk of that parish.

At Wickwar, Mr. Isaac Limbrick.

At Lechlade, Mrs. Hughes.

At Newnham, Mrs. Williams.

At Olveston, Mrs. Ward.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Walter Bradley, of Brosely, Salop.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. Richard Giles, to Miss F. Fisher.—Mr. C. Stevens, to Miss A. Hurdie.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mr. John Hawkshead, 86.—Mr. W. Haynes, 74.—John Palmer, gent.—Mr. T. Fallows, 22.

At Banbury, Mrs. Strong.—Mrs. Hall.

At Witney, Mr. John Hankins.

At Chislehampton, Mrs. Quarterman.

At Henley upon Thames, Mr. John Golding.

At Woodstock, Mr. James Purnell—Mr. James Prior, 71.

At Hook Norton, Mr. G. Warmington.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A new aqueduct, composed of cast iron, supported by three pillars of freestone, will be erected near Stoney Stratford. The middle pillar is to be 34 feet in height, standing upon a base 26 feet long, by eight feet wide. The aqueduct will be 100 feet long, and in width eight feet, and barges of 23 tons burthen will be able to pass it.

*Married.*] At Winslow, Mr. John Abbott, to Miss Jones of Grendan Underwood.

Lieut.-Colonel Nicholls, to Miss Badcock, eldest daughter of T. Stanhope B. esq. high-sheriff of the county.

*Died.*] At Pounden, Mrs. Harpur, wife of Mr. William H. 40.

At Denham, Mr. John Shropshire.

At Aylesbury, Mr. William Norman, printer, 25.

#### NORTHAMPTON.

*Died.*] At Fineshade, the seat of her father, the Hon. J. Monckton, where she was on a visit, Eleanor, Countess Dowager of Harborough, 38. She has left one son, the present Earl of Harborough, a minor, and four daughters.

At Culworth, Frances, relict of the late John Osbaldeston, gent. of Banbury. He was lineally descended from the Osbaldestons, baronets of Chadlington, and entitled to the baronetage, but did not assume the title, on account of poverty. She was of the ancient family of the Dimocks, and a very near relative of the present rector of St. Edmund the King.

At Denshanger, Sarah, wife of Captain William Horwell, R. N. 37.

At Pytchley, Mr. Oram, 63.

The Rev. John Deacle, rector of Newbottle, and vicar of Kingsutton, 70.

At Rushton Hall, the Hon. William Cockayne, youngest son of the late Lord Viscount Cullen, 52.

At Oundle, Mrs. Elizabeth Staples, 74.

At Daventry, Mrs. Elmes, 51.

At Moulton, Mr. J. Gross, 55.

At Northampton, Mr. Love.—Mr. George Walker, 27.—Mr. Grafton.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At a public meeting lately held at Wisbech, it was resolved, that a turnpike-road, between that town and Thorney, would be of great public utility, by affording a means of communication, through an extended line of country, between the eastern counties and those in the western and northern parts of the kingdom. It was farther resolved to make application to Parliament for an Act for that purpose, and the sum of 2700l. was immediately subscribed towards carrying the measure into effect.

*Married.*] At Ely, Mr. Christopher Legge, to Miss Odell.

*Died.*] At Wisbech, the Rev. Henry Bayley, vicar of Lulton, near Oundle, Northamptonshire, 42.

At Cambridge, in his 90th year, Mr. Richard Reynolds, formerly butler of Caius college; an antiquarian, and rather eccentric character. His curious Museum, at his house on the Market-hill, he was very proud of shewing to strangers. By his will, he directed that his coffin should not be made in the usual shape, but like a box, to which a lock is fixed, and the key delivered to the care of his executor. Upon the top of the box a leaden plate is affixed, whereon the letters R. R. are inscribed.

Mr.



Mr. William Bell, 43.—Mr. Samuel Frost, one of the common council-men of this corporation, 76.

Mrs. Hannah Goode, 71.—Mr. Charles Claydon, 51.

At Downham Market, Mrs. Murrell.

At Kirtling Hall, Harriott, youngest daughter of George Dobito, esq. 14. And the following day, Mrs. Dubito, wife of Mr. Dobito, jun. of Wood Ditton Parsonage.

#### NORFOLK.

A subscription will immediately be brought forward, which will enable the county to pay a compliment to the inhabitants of Norwich, by assisting to improve the entrance into the Market-place through Briggs's Lane.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Mr. Blogg, to Miss Martin.—Mr. Wm. Taylor, of Mattishall, Bergh, to Miss L. Wright, daughter of Mr. Cotton W.

Mr. Robert Abagr, of Wells, to Miss Rackham, daughter of Baker R. esq. of Aylsham.

At Bacton, Mr. Charles Priest, of Bacton, Suffolk, to Miss Cubitt.

*Died.*] At Lynn, William Case, esq. one of the senior aldermen. He had supped in apparent good health and spirits, and walked out, as was supposed, to enjoy the freshness of the evening air, and in the space of an hour he was found in the street a corpse.—On his way from Stamford, St. George Richard Oddy, younger son of J. Jepson O. esq. of St. James's-square.—Joseph Braithwaite, esq.—Mr. Brethelt, 70.

At Erpingham, Mrs. Druery.

At Little Walsingham, Mrs. A. Dagless, 66.

At Sutton, Mrs. Savory, 47.

At Southrepps, Mrs. Bartram.

At Mattishall, Mrs. Browne, 56.

At Cottishall, Miss Eliz. Fryer, 26.

At Whissonett, Mr. James Russell, surveyor of taxes.

At Framlingham, Mr. G. S. Beckwith, 21.

At Loddon, Mrs. Sayer, 28.

At Hempton, Mr. Thomas Fisher, second son of the late Rev. William F. rector of North Creak.

At Fakenham, Mrs. Wright, 41.

At West Harling, Mrs. Ayton, 87.

At West Dereham, Mr. Edmund Land, 93.

At Worstead, Mr. James Denham.—Mr. John Spalders, 52.

At Norwich, Mrs. Priest, wife of Mr. Robert P. 24.—Mr. J. Rodwell, 65.—Mr. D. Smith, 23.—Mrs. Elizabeth Shorten, wife of Lieutenant S. of the 14th light dragoons.—Mr. Cornelius Briggs, 59.—Mrs. Clarinda Paysey, 72.

At Hardwick, Miss Maria Wilby, 18.

At Ryburgh, Mr. Moysee,

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Bury, William Dalton, esq. to Miss Anne Alexander.

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Mr. Thomas Beales, of Hopton, to Miss M. Beales, second daughter of Mr. John B. of Eye. George Cobbold, esq. of Trimley, to Miss Haward, of Blakenham.

Mr. John Baker, of Thurston, to Mrs. Breckles, of the White Horse Inn, Beyton.

M. Christopher Groom, of Boyden Hall, to Mrs. Cuthbert, of Finborough.

*Died.*] At Hartest, Mr. John Barrett, 63.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Augustine Read.

At Elmswell, the Rev. Joseph Hodgkin, rector of that place.

At Kelsale, Mrs. Sewell.

At Fressingfield, Mr. James Motts.

At Ipswich, E. Poulter, esq. of the 1st foot guards.—Mrs. Ann Chapman, 90.

At Great Ashfield, Mr. William Pryor, youngest son of Mr. P. 21.

At Coombs, Mrs. Cooper.

At Gislegham, Mrs. Haddon.

At Wetheringsett, Mrs. Bellman, wife of the Rev. Mr. B.

At Bury, Mrs. Jane Armiger, relict of General A. to whom she was married in 1770, and became a widow only four hours afterwards, 85.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Southweald, Mr. James Tylor, bookseller, of Brentwood, to Miss Maria Palmer.

At Manningtree, Mr. Thomas Ormond, surgeon, of Thorpe, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. E. Alston.

At Great Baddow, the Rev. G. P. Marriott, rector of Hazeleigh, to Miss J. B. Bar, daughter of John B. esq. of Great Baddow Court.

At Woodford, W. W. Greenhill, esq. of East Ham, to Harriet, eldest daughter of John Hawes, jun. esq. of Woodbridge.

*Died.*] At the Hyde, Ingatestone, Mrs. Disney, wife of the Rev. Dr. D. and daughter of the Rev. Francis Blackburne, archdeacon of Cleveland, Yorkshire, 63.

At Harwich, in the prime of life, Lieutenant M<sup>c</sup>Corquodale, of the ninety-second regiment. He served in Spain during the whole of the campaign last year, and in the late expedition to the Scheldt, where he caught the fever and ague (so destructive to our troops in that country), which terminated his existence. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, being a sincere friend, and honest man.

At Colchester, Lieut. Cunningham, of the 4th foot, 23.—Captain Robinson, of the 20th foot, 33.—Mrs. Edwards.—Mr. Robert Davis, 64.

At Barn Hall, Mrs. S. Keys, 80.

At Ferriers' Farm, Bures Hamlet, Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Charles Townsend, 17.

At West Mersea, Mr. Samuel Overall.

At Great Baddow, Mr. Macroft.—Mr. Gentry,

At Lawford, Mr. Jacob Manning, 38.

At Billericay, Mrs. Sarah Jenner, daughter of the late Rev. John J. rector of Stanway.



At Danbury, John Bygrave, esq.

At Mannington, Thomas Norman, esq. 70.

At Writtle, Mrs. Finch, of the Rose and Crown.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Merrit.

#### KENT.

Government have determined to enlarge Sheerness Dock-yard, for docking first-rate men of war. There is now an old man of war fitting up for the reception of 300 convicts, who are to be employed on the works. In addition to this improvement, a bridge is intended to be built over the river Swall, at the present King's Ferry, to the opposite shore in the Isle of Sheppy, which will be of great public advantage; as troops, provisions, and articles of commerce, can be easily passed backwards and forwards, instead of the present mode of ferrying over, which frequently proves dangerous.

The immense works erected on that part of the coast of this county, which cannot be considered under the protection of our shipping in the Downs, and which is immediately opposite to that great rendezvous of the French flotilla, Boulogne, are now nearly completed; they begin with the ancient castle of Dover, which, from its peculiar strength and elevated situation, has long been impregnable; government have, however, been employed in constructing subterraneous works, with barracks for 10,000 men. The height opposite the barracks, is also regularly fortified by flanking redoubts, bastions, &c. &c. There is also a citadel, with ditch and draw bridge, and barracks for 5000 men; a shaft of a most beautiful and commodious description, having four different stair-cases, communicates with the town, the height of which is upwards of 300 feet. By this shaft, it is calculated that 20,000 men might pass from the height to the town, or vice versa, in half an hour. There are also four other batteries; so that Dover is now the most completely fortified (except Malta and Gibraltar) of any place in the British dominions, and forms a most novel and interesting spectacle to the eye of the stranger. From Dover to Folkestone no works of defence are necessary, as the cliff is inaccessible. From Folkestone to Dungeness, forming an open bay of about twenty miles in breadth, a great number of Martello towers are constructed, which are of a circular form, bomb-proof, and have one gun of very large calibre on the top; they are so distributed, that no part of the coast which is assailable, is without the range of their shot: thirty men in each, might defend themselves as long as their provision lasted, in perfect security. The old castle of Sandgate has also been greatly enlarged, and now contains a number of guns. A redoubt, consisting of bomb-proof towers and very formidable out-works, has also been erected at Brockman's Barn. At Shorncliffe, there is a battery called by that name; and at Hythe, Sutherland and Moncrief batteries have been erected, which, with three others at Dungeness, complete the line of coast.

*Married.*] At Eltham, the Rev. J. Scholefield, rector of Barton on the Heath, Warwickshire, to Margaret, youngest daughter of William Holmes, esq.

The Rev. T. Pearce, vicar of Rickling, Essex, to Emily, eldest daughter of Dr. Day, of Maidstone.

At Canterbury, George Curling, esq. of London, to Miss Abbott, daughter of John A. esq.—Mr. Edward Austin, of Sandwich, to Miss Scarlett, of Ash.

At Sandwich, Edward Slaughter, esq. to Miss Pettman.

*Died.*] At Margate, John Ricketts, esq. of Walworth, Surry, 62.—Mr. W. Clark.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Silsey, wife of Thomas S. esq. 35.—Martha, wife of Mr. John Green.

At Deal, Cornet Bateson, of the 12th light dragoons, 21.—Miss Ann Salmon, only daughter of Joseph S. esq. of Nantwich, Cheshire.—Lieutenant Feake, of the 63d regiment.

At Bexley, John Leader, esq. 79.

At Woolwich, Mrs. Adye, wife of brigadier-major A. of the Royal Artillery.

At the Hive, F. Wadman, esq. many years gentleman usher to the Princess Amelia, aunt to his Majesty.

At Canterbury, at the Deanery, in his 74th year, the Rev. Thomas Powys, D.D. dean of that cathedral, rector of Fawley, Bucks, and Silchester, Hants, justice of the peace for the counties of Oxon and Bucks, and formerly of St. John's College, Oxford, M.A. 1780, B. and D.D. 1795.—Mr. W. Arnold.—Mr. W. Harrison, 72.—Thomas, eldest son of Mr. Buckley, 24.—Mr. J. N. Twyman, of Whitstable, 32.

At Tenterden, aged 78 years, Mrs. Ellis, governess of the boarding-school for young ladies, at that place, which she had kept with increasing reputation for thirty-seven years. She was equally remarkable for strength of understanding, retentiveness of memory, and for the tender sensibility and warm affections of the heart; and to these were united the constant influence, and power of those pure and rational, moral, and religious principles, which give the greatest worth to the human character.—Mr. F. Goodwin, 56.

At Moldash, Mrs. Rogers, 55.

At Smarden, Mr. John Deuce, 42.

At Doddington, Miss Harriet Johnson, 17.

At Woodchurch, Mr. J. Bourne.

At Milton Chapel, George, eldest son of Mr. William Chalk.

At Brighton, Mrs. Townsend, 92.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Pell, 83.—Mr. R. Russell.

At Chilham, Mrs. Bailey, of Canterbury.

At Blean Common, Miss Sandy.

At Dover, a few days after his arrival from Flushing, Lieutenant William Hamilton, son of Captain H. of the 5th foot, 34.

At Littlebourn, Mr. Thomas Davis.

At Davington, Miss Lesser, 24.

At Little Chart, Mrs. Ashby, 78.



At West Malling, Mrs. Douce, relict of T. A. D. esq.

At Prague, whither she went for the recovery of her health, Marianne, wife of the Rev. W. P. Warburton, vicar of Lydd.

At Faversham, Mr. J. Vidion.

At Brompton, Lieutenant Drummond, of the Royal Marines.

At Strood, Mr. T. H. Lidwell.

#### SURRY.

At a meeting of the Surry Agricultural Society, held at Reigate, on the 26th September, the following premiums were awarded:

To Mr. T. Meager, for the best Southdown ram, a cup value 10l. 10s.

To C. Rose Ellis, esq. for the next ditto, 5l. 5s.

To W. Coles, esq. for the best Southdown ewes, 10l. 10s.

To Mr. Morris Birkbeck, for 12 Merino down ditto, 10l. 10s.

To ditto, for the best ditto ram, 5l. 5s.

To W. Coles, esq. for two oxen, of Sussex breed, in the plough, 5l. 5s.

To ditto, for the best bull, of Sussex breed, 10l. 10s.

To Mr. Lucas, for next ditto, ditto 5l. 5s.

To W. Coles, esq. for a boar, 5l. 5s.

To Mr. Dewdney, for the best plough, 10l. 10s.

To his ploughman, 3l. 3s.

To Mr. Fuller for the next ditto 5l. 5s.

To his ploughman, 2l. 2s.

To John Batchelor, having brought up 12 children without parochial aid, 6l. 6s.

To Jas. Saunders, having lived 45 years in the same service, 4l. 4s.

To W. Baldwin, having lived 26 years in the same service, 2l. 2s.

*Married.*] At Streatham, John Kymer, jun. esq. of that place, to Sophia, daughter of the late Richard Harris, esq. of Esher.

At Richmond, Mr. T. Bailey, of Pimlico, to Miss Waidson, daughter of Mr. W. printer, of Shrewsbury.

At Kingston, John Bull, esq. of Titchfield, to Miss Harriett Budd, of Crockerhill.—J. Morris, esq. eldest son of Sir John M. bart. to Lucy Julia, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Byng.

*Died.*] At Upper Tooting, Mrs. Jane Worthington, 74.

At Ewell, John Cholmeley, esq. of Austin Friars, London, 69.

At Walworth, Mrs. Mary Phipps, of Whitechapel, 89.—Mrs. Smale, wife of H. S. esq.

At West Clandon, near Guilford, Francis Creaze, esq. 84.

#### SUSSEX.

*Died.*] At Balcomb, Ann, wife of James Cranlorne Strode, esq. and daughter of the Rev. H. Chatfield, of that place, 24.

At Lewes, Mr. S. King, 20.

At Chichester, Mrs. Bliss, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. master of the prebendal school, 26.

At Craffham, Mrs. Grower, 77.

At Flarisham, Miss Bridger, 22.

At Brighton, Mr. J. Gilburd.

At Arundel, Mr. Holmes, a torney.

At Newick Part, Sir Elijah Impey, first judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, during the government of Mr. Hastings.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

The shew of sheep, held at Petersfield, on the 19th of September, was very numerously and respectably attended, and well supported by a large exhibition of Southdown and Merino stock. The following prizes were adjudged:

To Mr. Edward Pinnix, a cup of 5l. 5s. value for the best pen of Southdown ewes.

To Mr. Atwick Pinnix, a cup of 4l. 4s. value for the second best pen of ditto.

To Mr. Bailey, a cup of 3l. 3s. value, for the third best pen of ditto.

To Mr. Lipscombe, a cup of 4l. 4s. value, for the best 1-year old Southdown ram.

To Sir H. Featherstonhaugh, bart a cup of 3l. 3s. value, for the second best ditto.

To Mr. Eames Waight, a medal of 2l. 2s. value, for the third best ditto.

To Mr. Blunt, a cup of 4l. 4s. value, for the best two-year old Southdown ram.

To Mr. Woodman, a cup of 3l. 3s. value, for the second best ditto.

To Mr. Jelliffe, a cup of 3l. 3s. value, for the best Southdown ram lamb.

To Mr. Read, a cup of 3l. 3s. value, for the best pen of Southdown ewe lambs.

To Mr. John Pinnix, a medal of 2l. 2s. value, for the second best pen, of ditto.

To Mr. Collins, a medal of 1l. 1s. value, for the third best ditto.

To Mr. Morris Birkbeck, a cup of 4l. 4s. value, for the best pen of cross Merino and Southdown ewes.

To Lord Robert Spencer, a cup of 3l. 3s. value, for the second best pen of ditto.

To Mr. Goles, a cup of 3l. 3s. value, for the best pen of cross Merino and Southdown ewe lambs.

To Mr. Eyles a medal of 2l. 2s. value, for the second best pen of ditto.

*Married.*] At Alton, James Hinton Baverstock, esq. to Miss Seward, of the Vicarage.—John S. Taylor, esq. of London, to Miss Gunner.

The Rev. Mr. Essen, of Hexton, to Miss M. A. Pitter, second daughter of the late Rev. Mr. P. of Hunton.

The Rev. George Carter, of Winchfield, to Louisa, second daughter of Richard Jeffreys, esq. of Basingstoke.

*Died.*] At Freemantle, near Southampton, John Jarrett, esq. of Portland Place, London.

At Portsmouth, Major-general Dugald Campbell.



At Fareham, John Dixon, esq. late store-keeper, of the ordnance, 87.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Hodgson, wife of the Rev. Edward H. vicar of Rickmansworth, Herts.

At Alton, R. P. Baker, esq.

At Ropley, Mr. John Mayhew, 79.

At Bishop's Sutton, Mr. Winter.

At Romsey, Mr. W. Sharp.

At Southampton, C. Boycott, esq. late major in the 16th light dragoons.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Highworth, Mr. Richard Jenner, of Broad Blunsdon, to Miss Sharps, of Highworth.

At Purton, the Rev. John Mervin Prower, to Susan, daughter of the late John Coles, esq. of Gloucester.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Mrs. H. Wyndham, sister of the late William W. esq. of Dinton.

At Gameldon, Edward Bowle, esq. 81.

At Trowbridge, Mrs. Bythessea, relict of Thomas B. esq. 69.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Maidenhead, Samuel Fothergill, M.D. of London, to Miss Anna Maria Russell, of Taplow Hill.

At Box, John Hicks, esq. of Plomer Hill, to Miss Horlock, daughter of J. W. Webb, esq. of Ashwick-house, Gloucestershire.

*Died.*] At Reading, John Bulley, sen. esq. alderman, and twice mayor of the borough; eminently skilled and successful in medical practice.—Mrs. Dalmer, relict of Joseph D. esq.

At Speen Hill, on his way to Bath, Colonel B. Boles, of the East India Company's service.

At Cholsey, Mr. T. Robards, 76.—The Rev. W. Bradley, vicar of Hampstead Norris; and West Hendred.

At Hungerford Park, Marianne, second daughter, of John Willis, esq.

At Maidenhead, Miss Martha Westbrook, 17.

At Newbury, Mrs. Grove.

At Marlstone Farm, Mr. W. Law.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the Kennet and Avon Canal, on the 27th of September, it was stated, that the Iron-Masters of South Wales had on the preceding day commissioned a gentleman to intreat the Committee to extend the Canal from Bath on the same level, until it should be parallel with that part of the Avon which forms the commencement of the floating harbour of Bristol, a measure likely to expedite the conveyance of iron and other goods from Bristol through the canal. A subscription was opened for that purpose, and 200,000l. was subscribed, a much larger sum than was at first deemed necessary to complete the intended extension.

*Married.*] At Bristol, Mr. C. E. Rawlings, merchant, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Richard Champion, esq. of South Caro-

lina.—Capt. Joseph Spear, R. N. to Grace, youngest daughter of Capt. Ludovick Grant, of Knockando, in the county of Murray, Scotland.

At Bath, Jonathan Noad, esq. of Noad Hall, to Miss Boyd, of the Paragon, Surry.—Robert Phayre, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Wexford militia, to Ann, second daughter of the late H. Whitmarsh, esq. of Batt's Place.—George Corbin, esq. of Guernsey, to Miss Blockley, niece of the late Geo. Cummings, esq. of Bath.—William Piercy, esq. of Limerick, to Miss Lindsay, daughter of the late John L. esq. of Lindville, near Cork.

*Died.*] At Henlade, Robert Proctor Anderson, esq. 80.

At Newton Park, Paul Thomas Gore Langton, fourth son of Col. Gore L. M.P. for Tregony.

At Charlton Adam, the Rev. Edmund Gapper, rector of Keinton Mandefield, a justice of the peace for this county, and vicar of South Elkington, Lincolnshire.

At Mount Beacon Cottage, Griffith Mackelyn, esq. late of the General Post Office.

At Bath, Peter Anthony Sapte, esq.—Mrs. Owen, widow of Brigadier-general O. of the 61st regiment.—Mrs. Elliott, relict of Gavin E. esq. of Blackheath.—At the house of his uncle, Major Heron, Joseph Fortescue, esq. 18. He had returned in a very delicate state of health from Rio Janeiro, with Rear-admiral Sir Sidney Smith, and had the honour of serving under the immediate command of this distinguished officer, as a midshipman, nearly five years.—Mrs. Gwatkin, 81.—Miss Ellis, sister of Francis E. esq.—Catharine, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Robert Watts, rector of Fetzard, Tipperary, and Mothill, Waterford.—Ann, wife of Charles Claude Clifton, esq.—The Right Rev. Dr. Sharrock, catholic bishop of this district, a divine highly esteemed for his piety and benevolent mind.

At Bristol, aged 62, Mr. Richard Grimes, master of the Academy, Hillgrove-street, Kingsdown, universally known as an able teacher of youth. His memory will long be dear to many who have been under his instruction, besides his relations and friends; and in him society will have to lament a patron of genius, and a friend to literature. His life was most useful, and his death most happy.—Mr. Edmund Ludlow.—Miss Andress.—Mrs. Eliz. Pyne, 34.—Mr. John Bartill.—Miss Harriet Jenkins, second daughter of William J. esq. of Youghall, Ireland, 14.—Mr. James Matthews, an extensive woollen draper, 49. A strict integrity, sound judgment, and uniform punctuality in business, gained him the respect and esteem of a large circle of connections. Those who knew him more intimately, will long cherish the remembrance of his many kindnesses, whilst his family will have to grieve for the irretrievable loss of an affectionate husband and father, dutiful son, and kind brother.

DORSETSHIRE.



## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Weymouth, the Rev. Lewis Clatterbuck, of Newark Park, Gloucestershire, to Frances, second daughter of Edward Elton, esq. of Gloucester Place, London.

At Sherborne, Mr. Dowding, bookseller, of Salisbury, to Miss Eliza Pew, of Castle Cary.

*Died.*] At Lyme, the Hon. Miss Wyndham Arundell, second daughter of Lord A.

At Sherborne, Edward Ford, esq. surgeon-extraordinary to the Westminster General Dispensary.

At Gillingham, Mrs. Neave.

## DEVONSHIRE.

A new market, built by subscription of the principal inhabitants of Stonehouse, Plymouth, was opened on the 7th of October.

*Married.*] At Honiton, R. C. Bartlett, esq. of West Water Cottage, near Axminster, to Miss E. Sophia Thomas, daughter of Captain T. late of the South Devon militia.

At Topsham, Philip Meadows, esq. captain in the Royal Artillery, to Miss Pattison, eldest daughter of the late Mark P. esq. of the same corps.

At Stoke Damarel, James Budd, esq. of the Ordnance Office, to Miss Ballhatchet, both of Plymouth Dock.

*Died.*] At Upton Helions, Charlotte, second daughter of the Rev. John Polson.

At Teignmouth, Mrs. Pratt, of the Old London Inn, Exeter.

At Exeter, Lieutenant Tucker, of the South Devon militia, 19.—Hugh Downman, M.D.

At Dartmoor, General Jago, a black Frenchman.

## WALES.

*Married.*] At Tenby, the Rev. John Griffiths, B.D. of Emanuel College, Cambridge, to Mrs. Hughes, of Park house, Pembrokeshire.

*Died.*] At Aberystwith, Wm. Robert, esq. barrister, formerly of Manchester.

At Rouse, Glamorganshire, Mrs. Jay, relict of the Rev. Rowland J.

At Cardiff, Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Bourne, esq. collector of the customs at that port, 16.

In his 58th year, the Rev. David Jones, A.M. Rector of Gladestry, Radnorshire, where he had resided 34 years, discharging with zeal, piety, and uprightness, his various duties as a divine, and an active magistrate, for the county of Radnor.

Near Ruthin, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Baurress, music and dancing-master, of Denbigh, in North Wales. He was a man of a most extraordinary genius. As a musician, though he never composed any thing beyond a march, or a country-dance, he was not a stranger to countrepoint or thorough-bass. He could perform, in a very respectable manner, on the piano-forte,

harp, violin, violoncello, flute, clarionet, staccato, trumpet, and bugle horn. He also tuned a set of bells, and fixed them in a frame, with keys, like a piano-forte. He used to play the treble of any tune on the bells, and the bass on the piano-forte, which had an agreeable effect: he also framed a set of musical glasses, which he used to touch in a very superior manner. As a mechanic, he was an excellent cabinet-maker, and finished his work in the neatest manner: he made several harps and violins. Besides almost every article in the cabinet-making branch, he had a lathe, and was a very expert turner. He was extremely well acquainted with the art of building. He erected a music-room entirely by himself; that is to say, he planned it, and executed the mason's, bricklayer's, plasterer's, and joiner's work, with the assistance only of a labourer. He was also a respectable botanist, and an excellent gardener. Mr. B. was a very pleasant companion, full of anecdotes, which he used to relate in a very spirited manner. He was latterly trumpeter to the Denbigh cavalry, and, notwithstanding his genius and abilities, he died very poor.

## NORTH BRITAIN.

On the 16th of August, a great number of persons from Dornoch, and other parts of Sutherland, on their way to the fair at Tain, imprudently crowded into the passage-boat, at the Meikle ferry, where the Frith of Dornoch is about a mile and a half broad, to the number of upwards of 140, being considerably beyond its burden. They had scarcely proceeded half way, when the boat sunk, and out of the number on board only 13 were saved. There is scarcely a family in Dornoch, and its neighbourhood, which has not to lament a parent, child, or other relative; many have by this misfortune become destitute widows and orphans, and several aged parents are bereft of their support and hope, through the loss of their grown and useful children. A subscription has been opened for the relief of these distressed relatives of the unfortunate sufferers.

*Married.*] At Niddry, John Spottiswoode, esq. of Spottiswoode, to Miss Helen Wauchope, second daughter of Andrew W. esq. of Niddry Marischal.

At Coldstream, Thomas Douglass, esq. to Miss Alice Thompson, daughter of Mr. Adam T. merchant.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Munro, esq. of Livingstone, to Miss Anne Jane Brown, second daughter of the late Patrick B. esq.—Sir Thomas Livingstone, bart. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Stirling, only daughter of the late Sir James S.—Major James Mouat, of the Bengal engineers, to Wilhelmina, fourth daughter of Capt. Mouat, R. N.—At Buccleugh Place, Mr. Wright, to Miss Balfour, daughter of the late Charles Balfour, esq. of Jamaica.—The Rev. George Brown, of



of North Berwick, to Hannah, youngest daughter of Timothy Westwood, esq. of Leeds.

At Dunbar, James Hay, esq. captain of the Hon. East India Company's ship Sir Stephen Lushington, to Miss Delisle, daughter of the deceased Philip Delisle, esq. of Calcutta.

At Gourrock, Doctor James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy and Botany, in the University of Glasgow, to Miss Margaret Lockhart, daughter of James L. esq. merchant.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Ramsay, Lady of William Ramsay, esq. banker.—General Robert Melville, of Strathkinness, the first and only governor in chief, &c. of all the West India islands, ceded by France to Great Britain, in 1763, and the oldest general in rank, except one, in the British army.—Hugh McCulloch, esq. late sheriff substitute of Sutherland. He was one of the unfortunate persons who were drowned in crossing the Meikle Ferry.

At Inverary, Captain James M'Arthur, of the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion.

At Rosemarky Manse, county of Ross, in the 61st year of his age, and 39th of his ministry, the Rev. Alexander Wood, minister of that parish.

#### IRELAND.

*Died.*] At Stewart hall, county Tyrone, Andrew Thomas, earl of Castlestewart, no less eminent for the integrity and independence of his mind, than for his illustrious descent. He was the acknowledged head of the house of Stewart, being immediately descended, in the male and legitimate line, from Robert the second, king of Scotland. By his widow (daughter of the late Judge Sill), he left two sons and two daughters. His lordship is succeeded by his eldest son Robert.

At Abbeyland, county of Cork, the Most Reverend Doctor Dillon, titular archbishop of

Tuam. He was a prelate exemplary in his conduct, engaging in his manners, and enlightened in his mind; his zeal, as a public character, extended no less to the punctual discharge of the duties he owed to the flock committed to his care, than to promote and support the general interests of religion; his virtue in private life endeared him to his friends, while, in his general intercourse with society, his dignified deportment rendered him respectable. Placed at the head of this diocese, at a fearful period of civil commotion, unawed by the dread of the misrepresentations of prejudice, or the misconceptions of disaffection, he taught obedience to the laws of his country, and charity and forbearance to all men. The same zeal which actuated him to remove abuses committed to the prejudice of religion, rendered him firm in opposing any attempts to encroach on its rights.

At Newcastle, in the county of Limerick, Sylvester O'Sullivan, esq. of Killarney.

#### DEATH ABROAD.

*Died.*] At Bombay, on the 8th of March last, Joseph Cumberlege, esq. solicitor there to the Hon. East India Company, in the 36th year of his age. The governor of the presidency, the commanding officer of the forces, and most of the principal persons in the settlement, attended his funeral; and the government announced his death in the following words, on the occasion of noifying the appointment of his successor:—"It is with concern, that the governor in council announces the death of Mr. Joseph Cumberlege, a Gentleman who for upwards of seven years, held the respectable office of the Hon. Company's solicitor, at this presidency, the duties of which he has discharged with equal justice to the public, and credit to his own character, as well as to the entire satisfaction of government."

### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**BRITISH MANUFACTURES.** To our last month's general observations upon the state of these grand sources of national prosperity, we have nothing to add. An almost universal gloom pervades the manufacturing world, and we conceive that peace alone is capable of dispelling it. The Earl of Dundonald has engaged a worsted-mill, near Canterbury, for the purpose of introducing a new manufactory. From an address circulated by his lordship, it appears that he has formed the laudable design of enabling the county of Kent, by working up its own wool, to rival, in the worsted hosiery trade, the counties of Leicester, Nottingham, part of Warwick, and Derby, to which that branch has hitherto been confined.

**EAST INDIES and CHINA.** Generally speaking, the commodities imported by the company, are dull of sale. Bohea teas, sell at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.; Singlo and Twankay, from 3s. 5d. to 3s. 10d.; Congou, from 3s. to 3s. 9d.; and fine hysons at 6s.—Spices are tolerably steady; cinnamon fetches from 10s. 6d. to 12s. per lb.; mace, from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 10d.; cloves, from 12s. to 13s.; and nutmegs, which have experienced a rise within the last week, from 20s. to 29s. With respect to the prices of sundry other articles, the produce of India and China, the best possible information will be gathered from the following statement of the Company's late public sales. The cottons put up at these sales principally consisted of Surats and Bengals. The best piles of the Surats, pretty clean and good length of staple at 14½d. and 15d.; those piles that were dirtier, at 13½d. and 14½d. (duty to be paid by the buyer); the Bengals very short staple, but very clean, sold at 13½d. and 14d. Principal part of the sale of cottons supported by speculators. Neither the spinners nor dealers willing to buy at such prices. 1599 tons of saltpetre, sold at prices from 79s. to 81s. 6d.; 72 chests gum Benjamin, 12l. to 18l.; 3 chests gum Arabic, 55s.; 2 chests gum myrrh, 15l. to 15l. 10s. per



per cwt.; 7 chests gum animi, 8l.; 3 casks and 4 bags of sugar, at 4l.; 1 cask white sugar candy, 38s.; 12 chests unrefined camphor, 26l. 15s.; 13 chests refined ditto, 28l. to 28l. 10s.; 150 planks teak wood, 1s. 8d.; 1 log, 3qrs. 13lb. ebony, 37s. per cwt.; 11 logs sandalwood, 8s. 1d. to 8s. 2d. per lb.; 1922 bags harilla, 25s. to 30s., and 82 bags ditto, 16s. to 16s. 6d. per cwt.; 14 elephants' teeth, 27l. 10s. to 31l. per cwt.; 656 cornelian stones, polished, 15s. 8d. each; 849 ox hides in the hair, undressed, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. The market prices of silk are: of the Chinese, 36s. to 40s.; of Bengal, 20s. 6d. to 30s.; and of Nova, 24s. 6d. to 40s. per lb.

It is expected, from the attention paid to the culture of cotton in the East Indies at the present period, that our supplies of that article will experience an augmentation.

The annual produce of cotton at Bombay, which was formerly estimated at 6000 bales, has lately increased to 85,000! This information cannot prove otherwise than pleasing, at the present crisis. Considerable fears are entertained respecting the four missing ships of the last homeward-bound East India fleet, and it has been confidently asserted, that two of them, namely the Calcutta and Lady Jane Dundas, have actually been lost.

**WEST INDIES.** We are happy to state, that a number of the homeward-bound Leeward Island and Jamaica fleets are arrived. We wish it were in our power to add, that their cargoes came to a favourable market; but we have sanguine hopes, that the species of intercourse designed to exist between this country and France, will be modified in such a manner, that our West India merchants may be enabled to get rid of their colonial burthens. At London, the raw sugar market has been dull throughout the greater part of the month, but within the last week it has undergone something like renovation, and in one day (Monday, the 16th inst.) about 2000 hhds. were purchased without, however, any advance in prices. At Liverpool, the grand mart of the West India trade, the demand has been languid, and the article has suffered a depression of from 2s. to 3s. per cwt. in consequence of the demand for the Irish distilleries being suspended, and the home trade declining to purchase at present prices.—Coffee is a heavy article; the finest sort sells from 6l. to 6l. 10s.; good, from 5l. 10s. to 6l.; middling, from 4l. 15s. to 5l. 10s.; and ordinary, from 3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per cwt. Sales of rum, both at London and Liverpool, are flat: prices of Jamaica, from 5s. to 6s. 8d.; of Leeward Island, from 4s. 3d. to 5s. 3d. per gallon. Logwood a little depressed.

**NORTH AMERICA.** The Non intercourse Act has not yet been put in force, but the clearances for the ports of the United States, within the last month, bear no sort of comparison to those which took place about eight weeks ago. The cotton market has never, perhaps, been the sport of such rapid fluctuation as since our last report. At the time in which we wrote, the operations at Liverpool particularly exceeded all former precedent; and in the week prior to the appearance of our statement no less than 40, or 50,000 bags changed hands! It is said, that not above 10,000 of these were brought up by *genuine* traders, the purchasers being mostly speculators. However, from the period to which we have first alluded, the article has been gradually on the decline, and at present the sales are absolutely dull. The holders seem resolved to await the result of Mr. Jackson's arrival in America. Georgia cotton fetches from 1s. 7d. to 3s. 4d.; that of New Orleans, from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9½d.—Tar sells at 3½s. and 36s. per barrel.—American oak, at 9l. and 12l.; oak planks, at 8l. 10s. and 12l.—Pine, at 9l. 15s. and 12l.; and pine planks, at 13l. and 18l. per last. The demand for tobacco is very limited, but little or no variation in price since our last. Wheat and flour have been considerably on the decline within the last few days.

**SOUTH AMERICA.** We understand that it is the intention of the government of Spanish America to give directions, that all foreign ships, whether belonging to England or elsewhere, should withdraw from the ports of that region. This measure will not be of immediate detriment to our interests; for, as it will be perceived by our last report, South America is literally overrun with English goods. The prices of South American commodities, have scarcely varied since our last quotations.

**FRANCE.** Permission has been given by the French government, to export corn to this country, and on our part, the importation of that article from France, and the exportation thither of colonial produce, have been permitted. These mutual concessions may, at the first glance, appear to many to be extremely beneficial to the interests of British merchants; but, it yet remains to be ascertained, whether the ruler of France will admit our colonial produce into his territories? If not, we would ask, how are we to pay for the corn with which he obligingly offers to supply us? for, it is to be recollected, that our own government prohibits the transmission of specie to any foreign nation.

**ITALY.** The silk crops of the present year have proved very indifferent, owing to the extreme coldness of the spring; yet the raw silk has not risen in price, principally because considerable stores remain on hand, and because no orders are now received from England, whither vast quantities used formerly to be exported. The market prices of raw silk in our market, vary from 24s. to 43s. per lb.; those of thrown silk, from 42s. to 55s.—Genoa oil, sells from 185l. to 200l.; and Gallipoli, from 79l. to 80l. per ton. The 25 gallon jar of Lucca, fetches from 30l. to 38l. 10s.—Sicilian shumac is a good article, it sells at 25s. 6d. and 27s. per cwt.

BALTIMORE.



**BALTIC.** The ports of Sweden are closed against British shipping, and the consequence has been a rise upon most articles of Swedish produce; this rise would have been more considerable, were it not for the timely arrival of a fleet from Gottenburg, which has entered our ports within the last fortnight. The vessels are well laden with Swedish commodities:—Swedish iron in bars, sells at 24l. and 25l. per ton.—Stockholm deals, fetch from 80l. 10s. to 86l. per load.—Tar, from 2l. 8s. to 2l. 10s. per barrel; and pitch, from 21s. 6d. to 23s. per cwt. With respect to other branches of the Baltic trade, it will be sufficient to state that prices have continued pretty steady since our last, and that the market has on the whole been rather dull.

**GERMANY.** The Silesian linen trade has, in consequence of the occupation of Trieste by the French, lost its only channel. Silesia formerly exported linen to the amount of 6, or 8,000,000 dollars to Portugal, Spain, and America; but, since the war with England, these countries have been supplied with Irish linens.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-Office, Water Works, &c. &c. 21st of October, 1809.—London Dock Stock, 131l. per cent. West India ditto, 183l. ditto. East India ditto, 128l. ditto. Commercial ditto, 175l. ditto. East Country ditto, 90l. per share. Grand Junction Canal Shares, 220l. ditto. Grand Surrey ditto, 80l. ditto. Grand Union ditto, 6l. per share premium. Thames and Medway ditto, 22l. ditto. Kennet and Avon ditto, 45l. per share. Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares, 121l. ditto. Albion ditto, 55l. ditto. Hope ditto, par. Eagle ditto, par. Atlas ditto, par. Imperial Fire Assurance, 64l. per share. Kent ditto, 47l. ditto. Rock Life Assurance, 4s. to 45s. per share premium. Commercial Road Stock, 126l. per cent. London Institution, 84l. per share. Surrey ditto, par. South London Water Works, 137l. per share. East London ditto, 226l. ditto. West Middlesex ditto, 136l. ditto. Portsmouth and Farington ditto, 10l. per share premium. Kent ditto, 30l. ditto. Huddersfield Canal, 41l. per share. Wilts and Berks ditto, 46l. ditto. Croydon ditto, 50l. ditto. Auction Mart, 36l. per share premium.—At the Office of Messrs. Lewis, Wolfe, and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in October (to the 26th), 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, London.—Monmouth Canal, 116l. per share, dividing 6l. clear. Grand Junction, 210l. to 221l. Kennet and Avon, 41l. to 43l. paid up. New ditto, 44l. 10s. to 46l. 10s. Wilts and Berks, 42l. to 48l. Croydon, 42l. to 50l. Thames and Medway, 21l. premium. Huddersfield, 40l. Peak Forest, 52l. 10s. West India Dock, 182l. London Dock, 127l. to 131l. Commercial Dock, 80l. premium. East London Water Works, 200l. to 230l. West Middlesex ditto, 134l. Kent Ditto, 30l. to 31l. 10s. premium. Imperial Assurance, 63l.

## MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

**BESIDES** the ordinary monthly publications, we have, since our last report, met with two botanical works, viz. Dr. Mavor's Botanical Pocket Book, and the first volume of a new edition of Dr. Hull's British Flora. Of the first of these, we shall not have occasion to say much; it is a mere enumeration of the genera of British plants, according to Dr. Withering's arrangement, with a few very trite observations under each class, and a blank space after each genus proportioned to the number of its species. It is intended to afford the student an opportunity of recording the habitats, or other observations he may make; a purpose, as it appears to us, much better obtained by carrying a few slips of blank paper, of a determinate size, in his pocket book; on the top of which he may write the name of his plant, and then record his observation. These slips of paper may be preserved, alphabetically or classically arranged, as may be most agreeable, and can be as easily referred to at any future time, as by turning over the leaves of Dr. Mavor's Botanical Pocket Book.

The British Flora is a work of a very different kind; within the compass of a small volume Dr. Hull has given us, not a mere enumeration, but generic and specific characters, of every species of phenogamic plants, known or supposed to be indigenous to the British isles. The cryptogamic plants are intended to be comprised in a second volume. The arrangement the doctor has followed, is that of Linnæus himself, in preference to the system as reformed by Thunberg; but as this latter is approved by many modern botanists, he has inserted in italics, in the general synopsis of genera, at the head of each class, the names of such genera as would be found there in the reformed system, as well as of such species as a student would expect to meet with under this class from the number of the stamens, but which are necessarily arranged with the rest of the genus in another, and has referred to the classes where each of these will be found. By these means no great inconvenience will be felt by those who have been more accustomed to seek for plants under Thunberg's distribution. Habitats are inserted, and several other useful observations noted. Nothing, in short, has been omitted that could be compressed into a small pocket volume. Thus, Dr. Hull's new edition of the British Flora, as far as it extends, is rendered as useful a *vade mecum*, as the British



British student of indigenous botany can expect or desire; it is truly a book containing *multum in parvo*; and the author has most considerately, in these times of difficulty, supplied this highly useful work, at a price which can hardly exceed the means of the poorest student. With this book, aided by the Elements of Botany, written by the same author, an industrious student, without any other assistance, might acquire an accurate and scientific knowledge of all the phenogamic plants of the British Flora. We know not whether such a mode of publishing can be profitable to the author, but

“Thanks to men

Of noble minds is honourable meed.”

And men of science, who, like Dr. Hull, labour to afford instruction without making the poor student pay exorbitantly for extensive deserts of blank paper, shall never want the meed of our praise.

To add to the utility of this little volume, the names, both generic and specific, are accentuated as they ought to be pronounced, a very useful addition to an English work on botany, intended chiefly for the mere English student; for false pronunciation is ever very disgusting to the educated ear; indeed, some botanists, who are not deficient in classic lore, would do well to look over these names, and correct, by this example, the vicious pronunciation which a habit of carelessness has led them into. We are afraid, however, that we cannot recommend Dr. Hull's accentuation as invariably right; it appears to us to be, in general correct, but we venture to recommend to his reconsideration, a few names which we remarked, upon hastily passing our eyes over the list.

The following words, we apprehend, have the penultima, or last syllable but one, *short* though made *long*, according to Dr. Hull's accentuation; we think they ought to have been accented as follows:—Cycl'amen, Ille'cebrum, I'beris, Seca'linus, Hydro'piper, Cora'llina, Canna'binus, Lau'rina, Caly'cina, Tri'color, Calci'trapa, Cy'anus, Grave'olens, Hypo'pithys, instead of having the accent placed on the penultima; the last name may be doubtful, but we do not see any reason why Hypopithys and Chamæpithys, (so the last is accented by Dr. Hull) should be different. The Litchfield Society, however, we believe, for we have not the work before us, make the penultima of the latter word *long*, and of the former *short*, exactly the reverse of what Dr. Hull has done.

On the other hand, ought not the following names, in which Dr. Hull makes the penultima *short*, to have been accented as follows? Heracle'um, Conni'um, Oenoth'e'ra, Cardami'ne, Ce'ra'tophy'llum, Cichori'um, Centaure'a, Genicula'tus, Cneo'rum, Genti'lis, Onobry'chis, Lapsa'na, Hyperic'um; the latter word may, perhaps, be considered as anglicised, and the penultima, although undoubtedly long, may be continued, in compliance with custom, to be pronounced short, for which we have also the authority of Ray; Ficifo'lium should have been accented on the i as well as on the o.

The pronunciation of some of the above words may be thought doubtful, but we have taken some pains to give them as correct as possible. Several of those which we have remarked as being wrong accented by Dr. Hull, may probably be errors of the press. We shall be happy to have to announce the second volume of this valuable work, which is delayed for the present, because Dr. Hull wishes to take the advantage of consulting the fourth volume of Dr. Smith's Flora Britannica, and some other works not yet published, in order to render his book as perfect as possible.

The Botanical Magazine for last month, which completes the thirtieth volume of this agreeable and useful work, contains

*Allium fistulosum*. A species of garlick, with round heads like the leek, from which it differs more especially in the leaves being rounded and hollow. Mr. Gawler could not discover why it was called Welsh onion; this name might perhaps owe its origin to its rank taste, too strong to be agreeable to any but Welshmen, who are supposed to be peculiarly fond of this powerful flavour.

*Crinum erubescens*.

*Aristea pusilla*. A species never before figured, or even seen in any European garden, perhaps, except in that of Messrs Whitley and Brame.

*Lotus odoratus*. Another novelty from Mr. Loddiges collection, which possesses the advantage of having violet scented flowers.

*Stapelia vetula*. One of the dullest flowered of this very singular genus.

*Bossia scolopendria*. Dr. Sims, whilst he approves of the separation of this genus from *Platylobium*, has shewn that there are difficulties in finding characters to distinguish them by; the many celled fruit of the former being now found to be inconstant.

*Myrtus Pimenta*. The allspice tree. As all the prior figures of this tree represent it in fruit, this, which is taken from a flowering specimen, is the more valuable. The *Myrtus* of Swartz, and the *pimento*, do not seem to have been yet satisfactorily distinguished.

This number contains an advertisement from Mr. Edwards, the draftsman, intended to denote, with more accuracy than has hitherto been done, the share which he and Mr. Soveryby can respectively claim in the drawings of the Botanical Magazine.



The Phenogamic plants figured in the English botany for last month, are, *Gallium erectum* of Hudson, which does not seem to have been known to any foreign botanist, or passes under some other name. *Rosa involuta*, a native of the Hebrides, and taken up as a distinct species; perhaps, however, it is only a variety of *R. spinosissima*; the fruit being smooth or hairy, we fear will not be found a constant character any more in this than in the gooseberry.

*Carex capillaris*; sent by the Rev. Mr. Harriman from the county of Durham. It was not known before to have been found south of the Highlands of Scotland.

Another number of the Botanist's Repository was published last month, but we have not been able to obtain it from our bookseller.

## NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

### SEPTEMBER.

How sweetly nature strikes the ravish'd eye  
Through the fine veil with which she oft conceals  
Her charms in part, as conscious of decay!

FROM the first to the fifth of September, the wind was in the east and south-east; but in the afternoon of the latter of these days it became westerly. It continued in the south-west, west, and north-west, till the 14th, when it veered to south-east. It again became westerly two days afterwards, and continued in the west and north-west till the end of the month.

There have been fresh and sometimes strong gales on twenty-six of the days of this month. The wind was most boisterous on the 18th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 25th, and 28th. The only moderate days were the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 16th.

We had more or less rain on the 2d, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, and 30th. In the night of the 21st, there was a heavy fall of rain, and the 25th was a wet day from morning till night. There have been very few perfectly clear and fine days during the whole month.

Mushrooms are this year extremely scarce; I have not yet seen a single one, and am informed that the makers of catsup are likely to be disappointed of their usual supply. Although moist weather is, no doubt, favourable to the growth of this vegetable; yet, it is to be presumed, that the superabundance of wet that has fallen in the course of the last three months has destroyed the young plants before they could shoot out of the ground.

September 4. The rainy weather, as stated in the last month's report, has certainly been injurious to the broods of partridges. There are much fewer of these birds than have been known for many years past.

September 6. There was this day brought to me a number of insect's eggs upon the leaf of a willow; they were each of the size of a pin's head, of a bluish colour, with a black speck in the middle. I believed them to be the eggs of the buff-tip moth (*Bombyx bucephalus* of Haworth,) and laid them up with some others, the caterpillars, from which I expected to appear in the spring; but I was disappointed, for out of each egg, (about three days after I received them) issued a small species of Ichneumon fly. The parent of these flies had deposited an egg into each of the eggs of the moth, soon after they were laid; the grub from which egg had subsisted on the contents of the moth's egg, had there changed into a chrysalis, and finally into a fly, when it broke through the shell and escaped.

September 10. The leaves of the lime-trees are turned yellow, and those of the poplar begin to fall.

The autumnal saffron (*Crocus sativus*), and meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), are in flower; as are also clown's woundwort (*Stachys palustris*), hooded willow herb (*Scutellaria galericulata*), and wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*).

September 16. I have not lately seen any of the land martins, and I presume that they, as well as the swifts, have left us for this season. The martins and swallows still continue in great abundance.

September 22. The small birds begin to congregate.

The fruit of the bramble, elder, holly, hops, and hawthorn, is ripe. And the yellow willow-herb (*Lysimachia vulgaris*) ivy, and traveller's joy (*Clematis vitalba*), are in flower.

September 29. In consequence of the great quantity of rain that has fallen this year, immense numbers of bees have been destroyed. Being deprived of a sufficiency of food in the waste-grounds and fields, they have swarmed in the grocer's shops, and warehouses, in a very unusual manner. The possessors of hives say that there will be very little honey indeed this season.

September 30. Walnuts and hazelnuts are ripe.

*Manuscript.*

METEOROLOGICAL



## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of September, to the 24th of October, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.*

## Barometer.

Highest, 30.00 Oct. 2, 3, 14, & 15. Wind E.  
Lowest, 29.10 Sept. 25. Wind N. W.

## Thermometer.

Highest, 62°. Oct. 1, 4, 5, 21. Wind E.  
Lowest, 26°. Oct. 14. Wind S. E.

Greatest  
variation in  
24 hours.

25 hun-  
dredths  
of an inch

This variation  
has occurred three  
or four times in  
the month.

Greatest  
variation in  
24 hours.

16°.

In the morning of the  
29th ult. the mercury  
stood at 34°, and at the  
same hour on the 30th,  
it was as high as 50°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report, is too trifling to be noticed now; it will be given with the next. On three days only has there been any rain, and on a fourth, viz. on the 28th ult. we had a considerable fall of hail. The other days have all been fair, and of the number, sixteen may be denominated brilliant: the fogs have on several days intercepted the sight of the metropolis, but they have not often reached this place.

The wind has been chiefly in the east: from the 25th ult. to the 29th, and from the 8th to the 15th inclusive, the weather was very cold; from that period to the present, (25th,) we have enjoyed mild days; and sometimes very clear and brilliant ones. The cold of the morning of the 14th, did not last long, scarcely indeed sufficiently long to form ice.

*Highgate.*

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

1809.	Sept. 26.	29th.	Oct. 3d.	6th.	10th.	13th.	17th.	20th.	24th.
Amsterdam, 2 Us.	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	30 10	30 10
Ditto, Sight	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 3	30 3
Rotterdam, . . . . .	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 12	9 12
Hamburgh, . . . . .	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	28 6	28 6
Altona, . . . . .	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1	28 7	28 7
Paris, 1 day date..	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1
Ditto 2 Us.	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Bordeaux, . . . . .	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Madrid, . . . . .									
Ditto, effective ..	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cadiz . . . . .									
Ditto, effective ..	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	40	40	40	40
Bilboa . . . . .	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Palermo, . . . . .	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
Leghorn . . . . .	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Genoa . . . . .	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Venice . . . . .	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Naples . . . . .	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Lisbon . . . . .	65	65	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
Oporto . . . . .	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
Rio Janeiro . . . . .	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Malta . . . . .	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Gibraltar . . . . .	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Dublin . . . . .	10	10	10	10	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Cork . . . . .	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½

WM. TURQUAND, Exchange and Stock Broker,  
No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

PRICES



**PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 25th of SEPTEMBER, to the 25th of OCTOBER, both inclusive.**

1899.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Ann.	Imper. 3 per Cent.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 5 per Cent.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Excheg. Bills.	Omnia.	Consols for Acco.	Lottery Tickets.
Sep. 25.		68½		99½					188½	20 P.				11 P.	1 P.	68½	21 17 0
26.		68½		99½					188½	21 P.				11 P.	1 P.	68½	21 17 0
27.		68½		99½					138	21 P.				11 P.	1 P.	68½	21 17 0
28.		68½		99½			7½			22 P.				12 P.		68½	21 17 0
29.		Holiday.															
30.		68½		99½						23 P.				12 P.		68½	21 17 0
Oct. 2.		68½		99½						23 P.				12 P.		68½	21 17 0
3.		68½		99½					187½	21 P.				11 P.		68½	21 17 0
4.		68½		99½						20 P.				11 P.		68½	21 17 0
5.		68½		99½						20 P.				8 P.		68½	21 17 0
6.		68½		99½					188	20 P.				12 P.		68½	21 17 0
7.		68½		99½						21 P.				12 P.		68½	21 17 0
9.		68½		99½					188	22 P.				12 P.		68½	21 17 0
10.		68½		99½						22 P.				12 P.		68½	21 17 0
11.	260½	67½	82½	99½	18½				188½	24 P.				14 P.	1 P.	68½	21 17 0
12.	260½	67½	82½	99½	18½					28 P.				15 P.	1 P.	68½	21 17 0
13.		67½	82½	99½	18½				190	27 P.				15 P.	1 P.	69	21 17 0
14.		67½	82½	100	18½					27 P.				16 P.		69	21 17 0
16.		68	82½	100	18½				190½	27 P.		67½		16 P.		69	21 17 0
17.			82½	100½	18½				191	27 P.				16 P.	1½ P.	69½	21 17 0
18.																	
19.	264	68½	83½	100½	18½				192	27 P.				16 P.	1½ P.	69½	21 17 0
20.	266½	68½	83	100½	18½					26 P.				17 P.		69½	21 17 0
21.	267½	68½	83½	100½	18½				194½	26 P.		68½		17 P.		69½	21 17 0
23.	268½	68½	83½	100½	18½					26 P.				16 P.		69½	21 17 0
24.		68½	83½	100½	18½					24 P.				14 P.		69½	21 17 0
25.																	

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Prices are given; in the other Stocks, the highest only.  
 Wm. TUNQUAND, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.